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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes paper repeatedly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Servo-Turkish War.

THE SITUATION WITH TCHERNAYEFF.

BELGRADE, August 16.—The Turks have reached Joblantz. A Servian, Colonel Antillie, is gathering strength to defend Krucceratz, from which place roads lead to Kragueratz. The fall of this place would open the Morava Valley, to the south of General Tchernayeff's position, which would thus be turned.

SERVIANS ANXIOUS FOR PEACE, BUT PREFER DEATH TO TURKISH RULE—MEDIATION BY THE POWERS CONSIDERED IMMINENT.

LONDON, August 16.—A dispatch from Belgrade says that while war preparations continue actively, and while even the peace party consider any fate preferable to the deposition of Prince Milan and the annexation of any part of Servia to Turkey, or even a period of Turkish rule, at the same time the depression of spirits and a desire for peace among the moderate party and the Servian people, generally, make the intervention of the Powers to be anxiously looked for in the hope that it would bring peace without any of the above conditions which it is feared the Turks desire to impose. Rather than accept any one of these, the moderate party will support the Government to continue the struggle until Servia conquers or cannot fight longer. They say the deposition of Prince Milan would occasion a dynastic civil war, which would retard the progress of the country twenty years. As for the Turkish rule here, the foremost of Servians, and even the opponents of war, say it is better that all Servians should perish in the struggle than submit to that. It is evident that intervention of the Powers does not bring peace, that no arrangement between the belligerents themselves is likely to be made.

The *Times'* Athens dispatch says that in consequence of the Porte's refusal to grant the demands of the Creaton Assembly great excitement prevails, and a rising has been imminent. Creatons sought the advice of Greece later and urged them to appeal to the Great Powers and await the result, which they will probably do.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a dispatch from Berlin which says: "Mediation by the Powers on the basis of the re establishment of *statu quo ante bellum* is considered imminent. It is reported that the Czar is anxious for a speedy termination of the war, and has personally besought the Emperors of Austria and Germany to offer their good offices to the belligerents for the purpose of securing peace.

News received from Constantinople contradicts the reports that separate negotiations have been entered into with Montenegro.

ANOTHER REVERSE FOR SERVIA.

LONDON, August 17.—The *Standard's* special from Belgrade says: It is reported that the Turks have occupied Petrowatza and Mitrovitza, in Northwestern Servia. These towns are respectively south and north of Badovinzi, the headquarters of General Olimpics. The Servian commander is thus outflanked and was obliged to evacuate Badovinzi. It is reported if that he is to be superseded by General Kolaroff, a Russian.

THE WORST TURKISH DEFEAT OF THE WAR.

LONDON, August 17.—A dispatch from Belgrade to the *Standard* says a war manifesto will be issued by Prince Milan to-day, declaring that Servia and Montenegro will fight together to the last man.

The *Times'* correspondent at Ragusa announces that the report of a severe defeat of the Turks at the Ivanbeg Pass is true, according to Montenegrin accounts Mahmond Pasha, with 20,000 men, advanced into the ravines of Kuci on Monday. His army was attacked on the flanks, routed and pursued by the Montenegrins from Medan to Padgoritza, where the Turks were protected by their artillery. The Montenegrins estimated the Turkish loss at 8,000. There is no doubt that this is the gravest disaster of the war.

Great Britain.

RIOTING IN BELFAST—LYTTON NOT TO RESIGN.

LONDON, August 16.—A dispatch from Belfast says that although no serious rioting occurred last night, several encounters took place between the mobs and constabulary. Twenty-six persons were sent to hospitals. Some parts of Belfast are very excited to-day, and the military have been called out.

A dispatch from Ilma says the report is untrue that Lord Lytton contemplates resigning the Governor Generalship of India next year.

STATUE OF LIVINGSTONE UNVEILED.

EDINBURGH, August 16.—The statue of Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer, the site of which is a few yards to the east of the Scott monument, was unveiled here yesterday.

LORD LENNOX RE-ELECTED.

LONDON, August 16.—Right Hon. Gerard Lennox having accepted the office of Commissioner of Public Works, *vice* Lord Henry Lennox, resigned, was duly re-elected to the House of Commons without opposition.

Bavaria.

"SIEGFRIED," PART SECOND OF THE WAGNER TRILOGY.

BAYREUTH, August 16.—The performance of "Siegfried," the second of the Wagner trilogy, which was postponed from yesterday, took place to-day. It lasted seven and a half hours, including two intermissions of an hour each between acts. The audience manifested the greatest enthusiasm. The scene in which the dialogue between *Siegfried* and the *Waldvoegelein* occurs produced a marked impression, as did also the *finale* of the first act, in which *Siegfried* forges the sword. The closing scene of the opera, where *Brunnhilde* is aroused from sleep on the fiery rock, made a striking effect.

Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, August 16.—The steamship Mosel, from New York, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, August 16.—The steamship City of Montreal, from New York, has arrived.

Kentucky Civilization.

LOUISVILLE, August 16.—A telegram to the *Courier-Journal* relates the particulars of a disturbance at Mt. Olivet, Robertson county, last night. A gang of ruffians, supposed to be from Mitchell's Mills, about midnight entered the town and endeavored to force an entrance into several saloons, finally attacking the Ward House. On being refused admittance, they began firing and throwing stones. Riley Whitney was severely shot in the side, and Ward in the arm. A party of citizens quickly assembled and drove them out of town. They have threatened to return and burn the place.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

It is reported in Paris that General Berthaut will shortly be appointed Minister of War vice General d'Cissey.

The liabilities of Gibson & Taylor, of Milwaukee, whose failure was recently reported, are $718,000, and their assets $418,000. Outside speculation was the cause of their downfall.

John Gottlob, a German aged fifty years, shot himself through the heart with an old army carbine yesterday morning at four o'clock, at his residence, in St. Louis, killing himself instantly.

In Boston on Tuesday night, John Feayne waylaid and murdered Daniel McCarty. The two men, with their families, resided in the same tenement house, and numerous turmoils had occurred between their children, which was the cause of the murder.

The Earl of Dufferin was accorded a handsome reception on his arrival at Victoria, V. I. The streets were decorated with arches, evergreens and flags. The Lieutenant Governor, Cabinet, city government, military and civic societies formed a procession and marched to the Governor's house.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day—Rising followed by nearly stationary barometer, stationary to rising temperature, southeast to southwest winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather, with occasional rains.

A telegram from Alexandria, Egypt, to the London *Standard* says reinforcements are leaving for Abyssinia, whence come rumors of Egyptian reverses.

The silk manufacturers of the Eastern States held a meeting in New York yesterday, and resolved to advance prices twenty per cent. on all classes of goods.

On Sunday and Monday last, Tallahatchie county, Mississippi, was visited by a terrible rain storm, destroying all the crops along the creeks and bottoms, and sweeping away trees and bridges. Many farmers lost their entire crops. The damage is estimated at fifty thousand dollars.

The officers along the line of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad say the brakemen's strike is over, and trains will be running as usual as soon as the engines can be put in readiness. All the strikers have been paid in full and discharged, and will not be employed in any capacity on the road again.

SPIRIT OF THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

EXULTING OVER INDIAN MURDERS.

[Brandon (Miss.) Republican (Dem.).]

"Sitting Bull," the chief of the Sioux Indians, has a summary way of dealing with carpet-baggers and military satraps. He recently put to death two hundred odd of them.

THE MISSISSIPPI USURPATION TO BE HELD "AT ALL HAZARDS."

[Canton (Miss.) Mail.]

Write it upon your banners, fling it to the breeze, flaunt it in the face of the enemy, that we, the honest people of Mississippi, having conquered a glorious victory at the ballot-box last November, are determined to hold *our vantage ground at every hazard.*

THE HAMBURG MASSACRE INDORSED.

The Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion*, edited by E. Barksdale, the bosom friend of Jeff. Davis and Colonel Lamar, the Democratic official organ of Mississippi and the most influential paper in the State, has this to say of the Hamburg massacre: "No impartial person can read the reports of the affair *without approving the conduct of the whites*, and at the same time sympathizing with them in the misfortune of having been forced to such an extremity of action in self-defense."

DEMOCRATIC FALSEHOOD AND MALIGNITY.

[Brandon (Miss.) Republican (Dem.).]

Twitchell, the Coushatta Radical thief, who was shot some weeks since by one of his partners in crime whom he had swindled, has gone north as a "campaign document." The fellow shot both his arms off and crippled him in one leg, and he is now exhibiting himself as a martyr, and telling the people he was shot by the Knights of Louisiana. *He ought to have been hung or burned years ago, and it is only surprising that the people did not hang him.*

DEFIANCE OF THE UNITED STATES SOLDIERS.

[Canton (Miss.) Mail.]

If the Governor makes no requisition and Grant sends the troops anyhow, will not the people be justified before the law *in resisting the intervention of the military in time of peace?* Let the constitutional lawyers of the liberal party "crack this nut."

[Vicksburg Herald.]

Governor Stone is the commander in Mississippi, and when troops are needed in this State he or the Legislature will call for them. Until such call is made the troops commanded by Colonel Brooke are trespassers, and Governor Stone will be justified in *ordering him to attend to his own affairs.* If General Auger is anxious to do something, let him send Colonel Brooke to the Indian Territory. His presence in Mississippi is not needed, and should not be tolerated.

THE COLOR LINE DEFINED IN ALABAMA.

[From the Mobile Register.]

There are but two parties, can be but two parties with us, the white and the black, and he who is not of the former must belong to the latter.

[From the New Orleans Times.]

We have not the excitement with which we entered into the struggle in 1861.

BULLETS HEAVIER THAN BALLOTS.

[From the Lynchburg (Va.) Star.]

The South Carolina negroes are getting their backs up. They had better remember the fate of their brethren in Mississippi

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1876.

THE attempt to introduce steam on the Erie canal as a motor seems to have failed. All the "Baxter" boats have just been sold under the Sheriff's hammer.

SEVEN hundred and sixty-five employees from the various Departments of the Government will be turned out on October 10th. The Departments are crippled at every step.

A COMBINED effort is to be made, through Congressman HEWITT, son-in-law of PETER COOPER, and EDWARD COOPER, son of PETER, who are Tammany men, to force the old man to retire in TILDEN'S favor.

THE *Mercury*, of Meridian, in Mississippi, declares that "there is quite a margin for 'intimidation' between us and the boundaries of the law, and we can govern ourselves accordingly." "Reform is necessary."

IT WAS reserved for the Boston *Post* to discover that the Indian war was originated by the Republicans for the purpose of increasing the army, especially by a call for volunteers, to be used for political terrorism in the South!

IT TURNS out that the recent action of the Democrats in Congress in tacking on to the Sundry Civil Service bill the amendment to abolish the supervisors of elections, was done at Governor TILDEN'S command, as he did not want to go into the campaign until it was abolished.

THE greatest evil of the rebellion was not in destroying property, peace and life, but in demoralizing and besotting the consciences of thousands, and in wiping patriotism from their catalogue of virtues. The Democratic press furnishes a painful illustration of this truth.

THE passage of the Hawaiian treaty for all practical purposes gives us free trade with the Sandwich Islands. It is to be hoped the effect of the bill may be to stimulate the languishing trade between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, and bring the latter into closer commercial affinity with the United States. But we think it doubtful.

IT TURNS out that the civil service paragraph in the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, intended to prevent political assessments, was emasculated by the House Democrats of the Conference Committee. Even the Chicago *Times* is compelled to admit that the evasion which was substituted in its place was "a contemptible abandonment of all the professions of the majority of the House on this subject."

OFFICIAL educational returns show that of the 2,000,000 illiterate voters in the United States 1,700,000 are in the Southern States. These States elect thirty-two of the seventy-four Senators, and one hundred and ninety-two Representatives in Congress. "The South is a unit for TILDEN, HENDRICKS and reform." Think of the danger to the country in having this immense mass of ignorance wielded by an educated caste.

WATTERSON, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, who was elected to Congress last week to fill a vacancy, took his seat in that body the day before adjournment. The following is his account with the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House:

The United States to Henry Watterson, Dr.:	
To mileage from Louisville, Ky., to Washington, D. C., and return, first session Forty-fourth Congress, 1,900 miles, at 20c..	$320
Other perquisites, not including pay, which will be drawn hereafter	150
Total	$470

WATTERSON'S "best bolt" is "economy and retrenchment!"

THE bill to punish counterfeiting of trade marks has, contrary to expectation, become a law. It is one of the most severe measures on the statute book. In effect it provides that any person who shall make, order, or in any way procure the fabrication of a counterfeit trade mark, or any colorable imitation of a trade mark, registered in accordance with the laws of the United States, shall be fined not exceeding $1,000 and imprisoned not more than two years, or both. Any abettor to violation of the law is to be fined $500, with imprisonment not exceeding one year.

LORD HOUGHTON, the English "postpeer," who visited this country last year, and about whom our people went mad while he was laughing at them in his sleeve, recently made a speech at an agricultural fair in Yorkshire, in which he said that the people of the United States were this year "making a series of orations about English tyranny and English oppression and all that sort of nonsense," and he predicted that within the next fifty years we shall have sunk, as an agricultural nation, to the level of the countries of Europe. This is a nice return for the attention our tuft-hunters showed him, but they deserve it all for their flunkeyism.

CONGRESS adjourned without repealing the act which, in the hurry of the adjournment on the night of March 3, 1875, was slipped through to remit certain "taxes and penalties" in favor of some Michigan iron manufacturers. The taxes had been accumulating ever since 1863, and the penalties for violating the laws were announced at millions of dollars. TILDEN was the largest owner in these mines, and the hurried passage of the "Relief" bill cut his partners off from the necessity of paying their penalties, and TILDEN didn't wish to pay for all of them. The act should have been repealed, and the money due the Government from the great "reform" Presidential candidate put into the sinking fund.

SOME time ago we expressed the opinion that the ten million dollar act of July 22, would prove practically inoperative. Officers of the Treasury Department now admit this. There is now less then $3,000,000 of subsidiary silver coin in the Treasury, and the monthly payments in exchange for fractional currency will average $3,000,000, and the Secretary of the Treasury has set aside $1,000,000 to pay currency obligations under the act of the above date, so that if the payment of silver from the Treasury continue for the next thirty days as they have in the past, there will not be a dollar in the vaults, and the business community who supposed that under the law they could get silver change for greenbacks, will have to wait till the mints can supply the wants. They can only coin two millions per month, and long delay in supplying the full demand is inevitable.

THE Indianapolis correspondent of the New York *Times* complains somewhat bitterly that while the TILDEN managers are thoroughly awake, active and energetic, as respects the campaign in that State, the National Republican Committee is leaving the Republicans there to fight their heavy battle alone and unaided. This ought not to be. But in the meantime our Indiana friends should themselves make a thorough canvass of the State. Of all political work there is none other which is so effective as a complete personal canvass of every school district; so that every voter, without exception, shall be personally seen, talked with and convinced by direct personal appeal to his judgment and patriotism. Such a canvass makes each voter feel that the party takes an interest in him and his vote, and we believe that such work, judiciously performed, by discreet and influential men, accomplishes better results in influencing voters than any other form of political labor. Moreover, it enables the managers to know exactly the situation in every ward, township and district, where gains and losses are to be expected, where work is most needed and what is going on. By such labor, made continual through the campaign, the results of the election can be, at almost any time, foretold with comparative accuracy. For such a canvass the Republicans of that State, as of all others, must of course rely chiefly upon their county, city and township committees. These should everywhere organize vigorously at once, and proceed to active work. The party and cause are worthy of the best efforts of the best men.

THE elevation of the English Premier to the peerage is made the occasion, on both sides of the water, of numerous encomiums and that sort of thing. Whatever he may have been in his younger days, he has of late years hardly ever seemed to know what he was doing, or to have a decided opinion on any subject. His recent conduct, in reference to the Eastern question, for instance, has been so extraordinary as to admit of but two alternative conclusions, either that he has been playing a secret game in the interest of Turkey, or else that his mind has been too weak to comprehend the state of the case, causing him to speak and act at random without regard to the views and policy of the rest of his colleagues. It is matter of record that more than once during the late session of Parliament he made statements in the House of Commons directly at variance with others made by Lord DERBY or some other Minister in the House of Lords. His own party have begun to realize that he is slowly dragging them to destruction, and it is pretty clear that whatever public confidence at one time existed concerning him is rapidly melting away. This may be one reason why he has been transferred to the House of Lords. In this connection it may be stated that most of his former parliamentary successes were due almost exclusively to the influence of his late wife, who was, according to all accounts, a really wonderful woman. It is no secret in political circles in England that she used to "coach" him on all important occasions, and that his most brilliant speeches, which it was the custom to call inspirations, were in great measure prepared by her. He has never been the man he was, since her death.

DURING the recent session of Congress there were introduced in the House of Representatives 4,105 bills and 164 joint resolutions, and in the Senate 1,045 bills and 25 joint resolutions, making a total of 5,150 bills and 189 joint resolutions. Of this number 145 public acts, 130 private acts, 13 public joint resolutions and 5 private resolutions became laws. More private claims were introduced than during any previous session of Congress, by far the larger part of them coming from the South. This fact, of itself, shows the perils of a Democratic restoration, since one of the consequences which would inevitably follow such a result would be the revival and payment of a vast aggregate of Southern claims. Over a hundred millions have been paid since the war to citizens of the South for losses caused by the rebellion, and this extreme liberality has given savage zest to the presentation of claims from that quarter against the Government, which, if allowed, would double the national debt. As it is, even, they endanger our whole financial system. We spoke, yesterday, of the $68,000,000 cotton tax, which was substantially the only war tax paid by the South, at a time when the aggregate taxes collected in the loyal States was some $400,000,000 a year. The tax was scarcely felt by the planter who raised the cotton, but every year since there has been, to quote the lanuge of Senator SHERMAN in his recent speech at Marietta, Ohio, "a persistant demand for the refunding of this cotton tax, not to the men who paid it, but to the States in which it was paid; and as sure as fate this tax will be refunded by the first Congress after the Democratic party is restored to power. There is also a bill pending in the Democratic House more wide-reaching still. It is to the effect that all citizens of the United States, rebels as well as loyal citizens, having claims for stores or supplies taken or furnished during the rebellion for the use of the army, including the use and loss of boats, may sue the United States and recover the value thereof. The loyal people must pay all the war taxes, submit to the loss inflicted by rebel raiders, and then pay for all the forage taken by our troops when within the rebel lines, all the rails burned, all the corn, sweet potatoes and turkeys consumed." Senator SHERMAN also drew attention to another bill now before Congress, also introduced by a Southern member, which directs the Secretary of War to allow and pay to all citizens of the United States, rebel as well as loyal, a reasonable compensation for the use of their property by the United States army or any part thereof during the late civil war. Every campingground; every field of battle; every march or retreat; every tree cut down; every grain field injured by any officer or soldier in our army, must be paid for at a reasonable rate. Said the Senator:

"Suppose a rebel Secretary of War, such as Tilden would select, was armed with this authority, what countless claims would be fastened upon the Treasury! An intelligent writer has estimated the amount covered by these two bills at $1,000,000,000. Whether this be exaggerated or not, it is apparent that under such legislation the Treasury would be utterly bankrupt. We know from the experience of the Southern claims Commission the tendency to swell such claims by perjury and fraud. The number of claims decided was 9,222. The amount claimed was $19,345,377 01; the amount allowed was $3,402,-994 09; the amount disallowed was $15,-205,542, and we now have proof that some of the cases allowed were fraudulent and grossly exaggerated. How will it be when all the guards thrown about this tribunal and other officers and courts authorized to pass upon claims shall be broken down and they are filled by men in sympathy with the rebellion? But you may say there is no danger of the passage of these bills. I beg you not to be deceived. A Democratic Congress and President would in all probability pass many of them, and extend widely and dangerously the jurisdiction of all the courts and all the officers who pass upon Southern claims. They would in my judgment repeal the captured property law. They would extend to rebels the right to recover for provisions and quartermasters' stores now confined to loyal people. No one can measure the multitude and magnitude of such claims."

It is useless for the Democracy to allege that none of these dangers would come to pass. Every tendency of the policy of that party, as developed during the late session of Congress, points to the complete satisfaction of every Southern demand, no matter how monstrous in character it may be. The Democratic party can elect its candidates only through the help of a united South, and the condition of this help is the promise of the prompt recognition of any and every claim which that section may assert. Nor is there any room for doubt that this promise has, in effect, been given.

THE contrast between the success which has attended the African explorations of STANLEY, and the ill-fortune that has befallen the expedition some time ago sent out under the auspices of the Geographical Society of Rome, is remarkable. VICTOR EMANUEL wrote to the Khedive of Egypt asking him to protect the explorers, but the latter, whose relations with the tribes are not friendly, was unable to do more than give ANTINORI, the commander of the expedition, a simple recommendation to the Emir of Zeila, through whose country he proposed to pass. The Emir, however, was decidedly hostile, and would not even allow the explorers to enter his city. They were obliged to encamp outside of it, in the open plain, at the risk of contracting the fever of the region, and ANTINORI was forced to pay an exorbitant price for fifty-two camels of which he was in need. These vexations caused a delay of fifteen days, during which a caravan which the Khedive sent into the Schiot country, where ANTINORI wished to penetrate, left without him. The rainy season also has commenced, and the prospects of the expedition are very discouraging. Letters from Rome state that it is even thought that the lives of the explorers are in danger, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs urges the Egyptian Government to take measures for their safety. Italy has a special interest in African explorations, a portion of that country being washed by the same sea which forms her Southern border.

THE condescending proposals from the Bishop of Lincoln, England, to the Wesleyan Methodists of that country, asking them to come into the Anglican fold on his terms, are somewhat plainly spoken of by the Boston *Watchman*, the representative paper of that denomination. It says that the Church of England, through this bishop, has offered as enticements to such a union a pastoral declaring that they have departed from the principles of the founders.

J. Sella Martin, a prominent colored politician of New Orleans, who died the other day from the effects of an overdose of laudanum, was born in North Carolina, and became prominent in politics in Illinois and Michigan about 1856 and 1857. While in those States he studied for the ministry, and in 1859 he went to Boston and became pastor of the Twelfth Baptist Church. In 1860 he was sent to England as a missionary on behalf of the Freedman's Ohio Aid Society, and after a few years there, during which he made many anti-slavery addresses, he returned to this country shortly after the close of the war. In 1866 he went South through Alabama and Mississippi, in which States he took an active part in politics. About 1868 he held a postmastership in Louisiana. He was about forty-three years old, and though not a man of culture, possessed a retentive memory and became a skilful debater. He succeeded Fred Douglass as editor of the *New National Era*, of Washington, a short time since.

If anybody wants to adopt a promising child, application can be made to Lieutenant Heyl, of the Twenty-third Infantry. He has with him a young Apacha Indian six years old, who has an interesting history. He was captured in Arizona about two years ago. All his family were killed, and the soldiers picked him up naked and carried him along with them. Lieutenant Heyl, who was in command, prevented his being killed by the scouts, and has ever since taken a fatherly interest in him. He is bright, and talks English fluently.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Stanley's head man is an African named Samboosi. No relation to Tilden.

A board of school directors have been elected in Deadwood, Black Hills.

There was an hundred thousand excursionists from New York on Sunday last.

There is corn in Egypt. The yield in Southern Illinois will be unprecedented.

Stanley will probably not return to the United States. He has discovered a tribe of beautiful women.

A poverty-pinched child was lately sentenced to imprisonment in New York for stealing a loaf of bread.

Joe Hooker, they say, is about to take the field for Tilden. Poor Joe is utterly broken in mind and body.

A piece of property in New York city, valued at $200,000 three years ago sold for $50,000, cash, the other day.

Another cut has been made on passenger fares. The rate from Omaha to Philadelphia is now only forty dollars.

A clearheaded son of toil in Michigan has put in three months steady work, whittling out of a pine stick a chain six feet long.

A New York apothecary complains that "his guild gets no chance with sick people in that city this summer, they die so quick."

The new scale of prices in course of adoption by the New York hotels is nearly the same as that which prevailed before the war.

The Californians at the Centennial will have a celebration September 9th, the anniversary of the admission of the State into the Union.

A fact not yet explained by the scientists is that electricity does not move as rapidly from New York to London as in the opposite direction.

It has just been discovered that there is no law preventing a minor or even an infant from being a justice of the peace in New Hampshire.

The composer Wagner has fulfilled in himself the prophecy of Solomon concerning the man diligent in his business—he stands before kings.

The San Antonio *Herald*, the most influential paper of Western Texas, is working zealousy for the formation of that section into a separate State.

It is calculated that the wasted forces in nature are sufficient in the aggregate to keep the entire machinery of the world in motion for ten million years.

Pimental and Pacesmayo, Peru., have just been opened to commerce, and custom houses established. Railroads lead from these ports to 122 sugar plantations.

The Philadelphia car conductors have been punching their dummy six-shooters with so much "care," that in many instances they have knocked down $15 per day.

A pint of milk heated a little, but not boiled, taken every four hours, will, it is said, check the most violent diarrhœa, stomach ache, incipient cholera and dysentery.

Dogging her steps. A large Newfoundland dog in Connecticut takes up and bears proudly along in a fashionable way the skirts of his mistress, when she goes out to walk.

The opinion of a distinguished typologist is to the effect that the flesh of animals reduced to a condition of syncope by loss of blood is positively unfit for human food.

The truth about the trick of 1873 that demonetized silver, is coming out by degrees, and before the matter is ended we shall have the whole history of the dubious transaction.

On the 31st instant a Centennial re-union of the Presbyterians residing in the territory between Martinsburg, West Virginia, and Harrisburg, will take place in Cumberland county, in this State.

The English lion is watching the Russian bear. There now are in Turkish waters, with many war-vessels of other nations, twenty ships of the British navy, seven ironclads and nine unarmored vessels.

The people of Chittenden, Vermont, are fortunate. Every winter the water from a spring free zes and fills a deep gorge with ice, and all summer the residents in the neighborhood are supplied from this source.

A few days ago a large and distinguished company witnessed the unveiling of "Master Humphrey's Clock," immortalized by Dickens, and now the property of Hon. Isaac H. Bailey, at his office in New York.

Hundreds of British literary folks are, it is stated, coming to view the instructive wonders of our international Exposition during this last month of summer and the dozen pleasant weeks of our prolonged autumn.

Lancashire, Birmingham and Sheffield, in free trade England, have at length arrived at the conclusion that protection against manufacturing competition from the United States would be well timed and judicious.

A steamer arrived at Boston from Philadelphia, a day or two ago, that had used coal dust only for the boiler fires, the furnaces being specially arranged, and her speed compared favorably with that made with lump coal.

General Terry has been making experiments with the telemeter, a new instrument for determining distances by the flash and report of an enemy's piece. It gave complete satisfaction to the officers in charge of the ordnance.

It is affirmed that Mexico is abundantly able to produce all the coffee used in the United States, and of the finest quality. In the production of coffee alone the country has a source of wealth far greater than her mines of gold and silver.

The grasshoppers made a clean sweep of the mountain ranches around Central, Colorada, one day last week. Crops that were all right in the morning, growing beautifully and promising abundant harvest, were mown to the ground before nightfall.

The Chicago *Times* has a cock-and-bull story to the effect that Sitting Bull has formed an alliance with the Cheyenne Indians, bringing his force up to 30,000, and with these means to exhaust the frontier troops and then make an offensive campaign.

Between 1876 and 1870 for sixty trades there is reckoned a decrease at from ten to twenty per cent., while the reduction in rents and the necessaries of life is more than that. If this is true the same amount of work will buy more of the necessaries of life now than in 1870-71.

PERSONAL.

The enduring old Commodore signs his name Van Derbilt, and true to his Staten Island bringing up, is said to pronounce it "Wanderbilt."

The editor of the *Army and Navy Journal* has received contributions to the amount of nearly $1,500 for the relief of the widows and orphans of those who fell with Custer.

The Columbus (Miss.) *Index* says: There is a rumor, and it is pretty generally believed by those who ought to know, that Boss Tweed is now in our city, and has been residing among us for several months past.

A brave Colorado girl placed herself the other day between her brother and a howling mob who thirsted for his blood. Whenever a revolver was pointed at his body she interposed, and so protected him until the arrival of the sheriff.

Science and humanity between them have developed a new industry in Paris. Surgeons lecture regularly at the swimming baths on the means of resuscitating persons apparently drowned, and sundry individuals, skilful in natation, allow themselves to be partially drowned three or four times a day in order to supply these surgeons with subjects. The most tough and determined among them earn from twelve to sixteen francs a day at this really "dreadful trade."

A prominent State official recently took tea with a lady in Worcester, Mass., and, half after awhile, she, observing that he had no teaspoon, exclaimed, "Why, Mr. ——, it isn't possible that I forgot to give you a spoon? I could not have made such a mistake." The functionary at once arose, and, with the air of a veteran, offered his pocket for investigation. The lady said she didn't mean that, and the affair was dropped.

A drama in real life, which commenced in Berlin, Germany, five years ago, culminated in the office of the Mayor of Albany, the other day, by the marriage of Samuel Mayer and Jennie Pergament. They were schoolmates together in their native city of Berlin, and an ardent attachment sprang up between them. Their intimacy was interrupted by the emigration of Jennie's family to America, and they separated with vows of unswerving constancy, Samuel promising to follow as soon as he was able. For four years he toiled to effect this purpose, and finally was able to come to the United States, where he ascertained that his inamorata was living with her parents in New York. The parents were opposed to the match, but the lovers outwitted their vigilance and went together to Albany, where the Mayor of the city promptly made them one.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.

ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.

ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.

ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh

ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.

ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.

TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.

CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

PENNSYLVANIA OIL REGIONS.

The Emlenton and Shippensville Narrow-Gauge Railway—Developments in the Clarion Region—The Bullion Run Gusher —A Prominent Oil Broker "Skips Out"—His Eccentric Proceedings Before Going.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

EMLENTON, PA., August 15, 1876.

The Emlenton and Shippensville Narrow-gauge Railroad is progressing satisfactorily. About two miles of the track are already completed, and by the first of next month trains will be running as far as Turkey City. Mr. Bennett, the President of the road, who is one of the most enterprising as well as solid business men in this community, proposes pushing the road through to Edenburg as rapidly as possible, but in the meantime arrangements will be made for the through transit of both passengers and freight. The prospect for the success of this praiseworthy enterprise is highly encouraging, as the Clarion district is becoming more and more important as an oil producing section.

Developments in the vicinity of Edenburg have been very successful, and there is no question but that a large area of good paying territory exists there. Some remarkably good wells have been completed on the Whitehill, Black and Kiser farms in that locality.

During the month of July sixty-one new wells were completed in the Clarion district, with a daily average production of sixteen barrels a day, being an increase of two wells in the number finished during the month, while the daily average yield of the new wells coming in has been one barrel more than that of those which were completed in the month preceding. But while the daily average production of the new wells in this district shows an increase of one barrel per well over the month of June, and four above that of the new wells completed in the month of May, there was not a single well struck approximating a daily yield of a hundred barrels. One of the new wells produced about seventy-five barrels a day; one yielded between sixty and seventy; three had a production from forty to fifty barrels per well; eight had a yield of between thirty and forty; nine did between twenty and thirty barrels; nine had a production of from fifteen to twenty; ten yielded betweenten and fifteen barrels; fourteen produced less than ten barrels per well daily, while six were dry holes, the same number of this undesirable variety finished in the preceding month.

The most encouraging results were found in the vicinity of Edenburg, the most important oil region in the Clarion district.

On the S. Whitehill farm, Bradley & Co.'s new well was the largest strike of the month, coming in with a daily average production of about seventy-five barrels.

Quite a successful strike was made by Leopold & Duck, on the D. Masters farm, the new well producing between sixty and seventy barrels a day.

On the Joseph Kiser farm, Boulton & Pifer made a successful venture, the well put ducing daily between forty and fifty barrels.

Among recent strikes, the Goss Brothers' well, on the J. I. Best farm, is yielding between forty and forty-five barrels a day.

McCray & Co.'s new well, on this farm, is doing about thirty barrels.

On the same property, Hess & Bradley's new strike is producing daily between twenty-five and thirty barrels.

Neeley & Co.'s new well on the Fillman farm is flowing in the neighborhood of twenty barrels a day.

On the Sweetzer farm, Bartlett & Co.'s new well is producing daily from forty to fifty barrels.

Argue & Co.'s well on the Gates farm has a daily yield of about twenty barrels.

On the G. Bowen farm, Turner, Duncan & Co.'s last strike is producing between twenty and twenty-five barrels a day.

Terrel & Co.'s new well on the Paul Black farm is yielding daily about twenty barrels.

On the Widow Black farm, Kuhl & Co.'s new well has a daily average production of thirty barrels.

The new Halderman well, on the Joseph Kiser farm, is producing from twenty-five to thirty barrels a day.

Developments continue with much activity, and there are at present 104 wells drilling in the Clarion district, a decrease of two from last month, and eighty-six rigs up or in process of building, bringing an increase of four over the month of July.

C. C. Bradley & Co., a few days since, purchased of Patterson & Leedom their three-fourths interest in twenty acres of the Joseph Kiser farm, for $75,000. There are five wells on the property purchased, producing jointly between 350 and 400 barrels, on which one-sixth royalty is paid to the land interest. The owner of the land has more than once refused $50,000 cash for the royalty of the entire farm. Hard times cannot trouble him much, any how.

The new Phillips well, on Bullion Run, has been drilled deeper in the sand, increasing the production from 125 to between 150 and 175 barrels a day. Marcus Brownson, of Titusville, is said to have purchased the royalty of this well for $6,-000, cash.

The third sand was penetrated yesterday afternoon in a new drilling well, owned by Phillips Brothers' on the Clarion river, about half a mile from their flowing well on Bullion Run. The second sand was a thin stratum, and of a quality inferior to that found in the gusher, and from present indications the new strike will not add alarmingly to the stocks on hand.

An absurb canard, in the shape of a telegram, appeared in one of the local papers on Oil Creek, a few days ago, announcing the striking of a new thousand barrel well on entirely new territory, at Muddy Creek, near Centerville, in Butler county. Phillips Brothers were the purchasers of the well. That the effect of the intelligence was only to cause a slight fluctuation in the market, from which it speedily recovered, affords very satisfactory evidence of its healthy tone, and the confidence in its stability entertained by the trade in general and by producers in particular.

The straightforward course of the Parker City *Daily* and the reliability of its market reports is enabling it to become more thoroughly than ever the acknowledged authority with the producers and the trade for the actual condition of the oil market.

Arrangements for such reports for months in progress, are now completed by the Oil Exchange for gauging all the oil tanks in the entire oil regions on the first of September, at an expense of $1,249. The gauge will be thorough and the gaugers, whose operations will be conducted on the same day in every district, will furnish their reports to Penn and subscribed, giving the location of tank, name of owner, with what pipe line connected, if any, full capacity of the tank, total number of fluid it contains, total amount of merchantable oil in the tank, total amount of B. S., total amount of water and sediment in the tank. The importance of this movement cannot be over-estimated, both to producers and to the trade at large, as no such gauge has ever been previously taken and the amount of stocks, held in the oil regions, is estimated at amounts differing fully half a million barrels.

Quite a sensation has been produced among those in the trade by the sudden disappearance of Sam. W. Blakeley, from Parker City. He was formerly, for a long time, oil reporter on the Titusville *Herald*, and more recently an oil broker and correspondent for some prominent houses in the trade, both in New York and in Europe. On Friday of last week he purchased between sixty and seventy thousand barrels of oil at $2 41½ to $2 42½, to be delivered yesterday. The evening of the purchase Mr. C. M. Payne gave him certificates for five thousand barrels of oil, for which Blakeley promised to send his check from Oil City the following day. At Oil City he sold four thousand barrels to Mr. George Harley, at two dollars a barrel, and a thousand barrels to Mr. M. K. Bettis at the same figures, receiving from them $10,000.

He engaged a special train for one hundred dollars to convey him to Mayville, although the regular train was about to start on time, and at Centerville, about eleven miles above Titusville, on the Pittsburgh, Titusville and Buffalo Railroad, Blakeley telegraphed a livery stable keeper at Mayville to meet him at that place with a conveyance. From Mayville he drove to Westfield, N. Y., on the shore of Lake Erie, and there engaged a sail boat with two men to take him over to Long Point, Canada.

Sam Blakeley was a very eccentric character, so much so that some of his friends —as well as many of his acquaintances, no of that class—regarded him as *non compos mentis* at times, or, as they express it here "a little off the belt." He was particularly addicted to practical jokes, and some of his friends claim that his present erratic proceedings is of that character, and as he left $2,000 on deposit in the Trust Company's bank at Oil City, there seems at least some color for that construction.

When Mr. Payne learned of the affair, he went to Oil City, where the oil was returned to him by Messrs. George Harley and Bettis, at the price paid to Blakeley—$2 00 a barrel.

Dor.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
Advertising Agents,
37 Park Row, New York,
Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following
FACTS:
1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.
2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.
3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.
4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates*.
5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.
6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and made it profitable to their customers, they can give valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.
7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.
8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.
9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of their facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, all commissions being paid by the publishers.
10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.
11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter. In addition to newspaper advertising.
They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, James S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

DRY GOODS.
James Caldwell & Co.
Invite special attention to their Spring stock, which will be found unusually attractive:
LADIES' SPRING SUITS
In great variety of styles and material, ranging in price from Five to Fifty Dollars.
Ladies' Embroidered, Braided and Trimmed
OVERDRESSES & COSTUMES,
In Black Cashmere and Drap D'Ete.
Black Cashmere Sacques and Jackets.
Black Silk Sacques and Jackets.
Linen Suits and Costumes.
Black Dress Silks,
From 75 cents to $4 50 per yard.
A choice selection of DRESS SILKS, from 75 cents to $1, in Checks, Bars, Stripes and Mixtures, for
Ladies' Spring Suits and Dresses.
All the new Fabrics in CHECKS, STRIPES and MIXTURES, for Ladies' Spring Suits and Dresses.
BLACK & COLORED CASHMERES
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.
Black Tamise Cloth. Black Grenadines and Hernanis.
Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brillianteens.
A large stock of Tambourd Lace Curtains, of our own importation, at less than regular prices.
AGENTS FOR THE
DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.
James Caldwell & Co.,
115 AND 117 FEDERAL STREET,
Allegheny City.

BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
of Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 29th of July, 1876. Published by order of Board of Trustees, in accordance with section 9 of Charter:

Cash on hand	$ 121,009 91
Expenses and other Furniture	6,976 99
Bonds, Mortgages and other valid Securities	$857,622 33
Banking House	30 000 00
Real Estate	64 497 32
	$1,092,100 55
Capital Stock	$ 300,000 00
Con Ingent Account	65,000 00
Premium and Interest	30 474 08
Deposit Account	693,170 87
Dividends Unpaid	1 455 00
	$1,092,100 55

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
County of Allegheny, }

Before me, a Notary Public in and for said county, personally came S. F. Von Bonnhorst, Treasurer, who being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that the above statement is true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

S. F. Von BONNHORST, Treasurer.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 31st July, A. D. 1876.

WM. LITTLE, Notary Public.

R. H. PALMER & CO.
"LIMITED,"
SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER,
WILL CONTINUE THE
Hat, Cap and Fur Business
AT
No. 151 Wood Street,
AND THE
STRAW, MILLINERY,
AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS
AT
No. 105 Market Street.
Evergreen Wreathing.
5,000 Yards Arbor Vitæ Wreathing
For sale by
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH, Florists,
112 Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.
EARLY ORDERS SOLICITED. TTh
NEXT PRESIDENT.
Portrait of HAYES and WHEELER
Executed in the finest manner. AGENTS WANT ED. Send 25 cents for sample and circulars. Size 19x24 and 11x14. Address
STROBRIDGE & CO., Lithographers,
140 Race street, Cincinnati, O.
TTh&s
PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 39 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.
Send for circular.

DRY GOODS.
1876. ESTABLISHED 1876.
WM. SEMPLE'S,
Repps and Poplins.
Opened this day a very choice line of new styles in Tycoon Repps for Wrappers.
A choice line of Colored Poplins, extra weight and finish, in new and most desirable shades for the coming season, at 25c per yard, worth and sold at 31c.
Fancy Plaids, &c.
All the new Autumn Shades in Plain, Brocaded and Fancy Plaid Dress Goods, in lowest to finest qualities, at very lowest prices.
Cashmeres.
Finest Colored Cashmeres, in newest colors, at low prices.
Special attention is invited to our very extensive line of Black Cashmeres, in Wool, all-Wool and Silk Warp, and to the unusual good value offered. An examination will show these goods to be the best value it has ever been our pleasure to offer.
Silks and Alpacas.
And unusual good value in Black Alpacas and Mohairs in all grades.
A full and complete line of all qualities in Black and Colored Silks. Fancy and Mourning, Checked and Striped Silks. Brocade Silks in all shades, at our usual low prices.
Flannels, &c.
Medium and heavy weight Flannels, in plain and all colors. Fancy Barred Fine Shirting Flannels. Heavy Country Flannels and Embroidered Skirting Flannels.
Ladies' Cloth Sackings in desirable shades.
Cassimeres, Cloths, Jeans, Fine Cloths, &c.
William Semple,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.
G. SCHLEITER,
89
Market Street.
NEW GOODS.
LINEN SUITS,
OVERSKIRTS,
JACKETS,
LINEN DUSTERS,
SUN UMBRELLAS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
We have opened a new and complete line of Anthony Guinet's Celebrated
Black Cachemere Silks,
Which for price, quality, color and durability, will surpass anything ever offered, at $1 00, $1 12 1-2, $1 25, $1 37 1-2, $1 50, $1 62 1-2, $1 75 and $2 00.
Black and White Striped and Barred Silks. Dark Seal Brown, Navy Blue and Dark Green Dress Silks, at bottom prices.
BLACK CACHEMERES
We have a complete line and better value than any we have sold heretofore, from 37 1-2c to $1 50. We mention as a special bargain 46-inch wide goods, beautiful shade and all wool, at $1 00.
We are offering the most decided bargains in Plain, Plaid and Fancy
Dress Goods.
PLAIN, STRIPED AND BARRED
Hernanis AND Grenadines.
We have made sweeping reductions in the prices of these goods, and offer them from 25 to 50 per cent cheaper than last week's prices, for the purpose of closing out the entire stock. An early examination will amply repay persons desiring to purchase.
Domestic Goods,
Muslins and Prints cheaper than ever. Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Embroidery, Ladies' Hose, Men's

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 16, 1876.

No news of particular interest can be reported of business among bankers to-day, the situation being dull and unchanged in all important respects. The transactions at the banks do not increase materially, though there are some unmistakable indications of an improvement in certain departments of business. The loan item continues excessively supplied with both corporate and private capital seeking investment, the requirements of investors meanwhile moving toward security than high rates of interest. The offerings of prime commercial paper are by no means large, and rates would rule quite low were any considerable business done outside of the usual routine. As it is, discounts are quotable as heretofore at 6 per cent. on prime collaterals; 6@7 per cent. on gilt-edged business paper of the best names; 7 @8 per cent. on first class commercial paper. Good real estate mortgages are sought after with some eagerness by capitalists, and a large amount of money could be obtained on such security at 6@10 per cent.; borrowers on such security are not numerous, however. Local securities of a solid character are in fair request, and the shares of the best city banks rule at good prices. No news of importance in this line has transpired this week.

—Intelligence is given elsewhere of the sale of the gold obtained by the sale of the Alabama claims five per cents at 111.26@ 111.35, which was a good price, being fully up to, if not in excess of, the average price of gold during the day. It is somewhat difficult for the unitiated to understand why the sale of the bonds might not have been made originally for the legal tender notes, instead of going through the double process of selling them for gold with the 3 per cent. limitation, and then turning the gold into greenbacks as was done to-day. Had the sale been made for greenbacks directly, without the $500,000 limitation, there can be no doubt that the bids of a large number of small investors would have been attracted, while as it was they were doubly debarred from purchasing both by the sale for gold which is not a very accessible commodity, and by the provision requiring all bids to be up to $500,000. There is probably some reason for conducting the sales in this manner, but they are so reconditeas to be not to be generally known, we are glad to learn from the following dispatch that the Government is taking steps for negotiating the new loan of four and a half per cent. bonds. A special to the New York *Commercial* from Washington says: "The new four and a half loan for $305,000,000 will be brought out in a short time. There is the greatest competition for the control of it among foreign and domestic bankers. It is thought that all parties in London and New York will be brought together by the Administration. Neither the President nor Secretary favors exclusive negotiations."

—The financial columns of the New York *Herald* seem at present to be under the influence of Ursa Major, and therefore a gloomy view of the financial and commercial situation is taken. As it is well to see all sides of the subject, even the most unfavorable, we extract as follows from a recent issue of the *Herald:*

The time has been when such low prices as are recorded to-day would have attracted millions of capital, and stocks have gone skyward. But there has been a period in the history of Wall street for many years when, without the direct influence of a panic, confidence remained so long shaken and it was more difficult to impart impetus to trade. Money is a drug, lending at one per cent., with thanks to the borrower. Still no longer seeks investment in stocks or obeys the whim of efeeks and pools. The rooster early or yesterday now finds few victims outside of those who have already been seduced by false promises. The great inflated bubble has burst a little while ago were pointed out admiringly like ruins. The legitimate results of corporate as well as of individual extravagance are observable on every side. The war between the railroads states, the bitterness and jealousy that has taken the place of the co-operative union which formerly existed, and the prospects of a truce are as distant as ever. The failure of the grain harvest of the world promises to be so abundant as to limit the hope that we of America will find an outlet for our surplus crop anywhere save in England and Holland. Add to this success fully compete with other producing countries we may be compelled to further reduce the prices. The currency problem is unsolved, and the silver question yet chaotic. Is it a wonder that distrust and timidity continue to clutch their millions tighter, or that great enterprises are held in leash awaiting the developments of the future? Until the unreasonable fears of our bread-winners, stimulate emigrants to come and build and populate our lands and help to consume their rich crops of products, giving additional business to railways and industry, there is little room for hope of great controlling interests will soon, if ever, again attain the vast dimensions with which we are familiar.

These are not pleasant facts to contemplate, but they tell the story of the difficulties with which our people have to grapple. America is not alone in this emergency. England is suffering similar distress, and the wisest of philosophers as yet see no way out of the muddle. Neither Wall street, in New York, nor Lombard street, in London, can apply the remedy. Speculation will this time follow and not lead the revival among the people must begin substantial improvement.

—The last of the joint-stock banks in London to pay interest on "current accounts" has surrendered, and the practice is virtually at an end. The Bank of England has never adopted the exercise, and the larger joint-stock banks gave it up in 1870, but without making any fuss about it. The theory is that the "economic functions of the London money market," that is to say, the cost of carrying current accounts, will not permit of the allowance of interest except on grounds of benevolence; and however it may be elsewhere in London this has not been considered a good basis for banking. The cost of banking facilities to the public in London is now less than it was before the change, and this last change is considered interesting as another step in the same direction.

—The total capital of fire and marine insurance companies in the United States is $685,013,000, while the gross assets being $629,222,199. The income from premiums during 1875 was $41,722,735, while the total expenditures were $9,982,415, of which $5,886,382 were for losses paid, and $3,417,000 for dividends to stockholders. The total liabilities of the companies, including reinsurance and capital, are $243,791,199, which, with their surplus over all liabilities, exclusive of capital, is $95,312,554. The risks written during 1875 aggregated $884,525,495, and the total risks January 1, 1876, were $916,712,122.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various second boards of the New York Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

August 16, 1876.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	118	....	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865	118	....	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865, coup	....	....	....	....	....	117¾
5-20's, 1867, registered	119¾	....	....	....	....	119¾
5-20's, 1867	119¾	....	....	....	....	119¾
5-20's, 1868, registered	121	....	....	....	....	121
5-20's, 1868	121	....	....	....	....	121
10-40's	116	....	....	....	....	116
10-40's, coupon	116	....	....	....	....	116
Currency 6's	122½	....	....	....	....	122½
New 5 per cents	117½	....	....	....	....	117¾
Western Union Tel	74¾	....	....	74¾	....	74¾
Quick-silver	....	....	....	....	....	15
Pacific Mail	....	....	....	....	....	34½
Panama	....	....	....	127	....	....
American Express	....	....	....	....	....	53
United States Ex	....	....	....	....	....	66
New York Central	....	....	....	106	....	106½
Erie	13¾	13¾	....	....	14¾	14¾
Michigan Central	....	....	....	....	90	90
Michigan Southern	84	84½	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Illinois Central	....	....	....	88½	....	88½
Cleveland & Pitts	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago & Northwest	....	....	....	....	....	39
Do. preferred	....	....	....	71¾	....	71¾
Rock Island	....	....	....	107¾	107¾	107¾
St. Paul, common	....	....	....	....	37¾	37¾
Do. preferred	....	....	....	....	71¾	71¾
Fort Wayne	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio & Mississippi	....	....	....	....	....	13¾
Toledo & Wabash	....	....	....	61	61	61
Harlem	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hannibal & St. Jo	....	....	....	....	....	11¾
Atlantic & Pac. pref.	....	....	....	....	....	....
C., C. & I. C.	....	....	....	....	....	2¾
Missouri Pacific	....	....	....	....	....	20¾
South Carolinas, Apl	32	....	....	....	....	....
South Carolinas, July	32	....	....	....	....	....
Missouri 6's	107	....	....	....	....	....

—The following is the report of prices of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	49¾
Reading	44¾	44¾	....
United Cos. of N. J	139	140	....
Pitts., Titusville & Buf	....	....	10
Lehigh Valley	....	....	56¾
Allegheny Valley 7-30's	101½	....	....
Central Transportation	....	44¾	....
Empire Transportation	40¾	....	....
P. C. & St. L. m. b.	82	....	....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 111¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, August 16.—Money closed easy at 1¼@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@4 per cent. Customs receipts $386,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $120,000. Clearings $16,000,000. Sterling quiet at 487¼@488.

GOLD.

Gold closed at 111¾, the two extremes of the day having been 111¾ and 111¾. Carrying rate 1 per cent. Loans also made flat to 1 per cent. borrowing. The $2,350,000 gold received for the Alabama Claims Commission bonds sold today at 111.26@111.35.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds steady with a fractional improvement in some instances. Railroad bonds strong and higher with an active demand. State securities quiet. Stocks dull and featureless, except Erie, which advanced to 14¾, closing at 14¾, and St. Paul, which was weak and lower. Transactions only 45,000 shares, of which 10,000 were Western Union, 6,000 St. Paul, 13,000 Erie, 4,000 Lake Shore and 9,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	74	Rock Island	107¾
Quicksilver	15¾	St. Paul	37¼
Do. preferred	14	Do. preferred	72¾
Pacific Mail	34¾	Toledo & Wabash	13¾
Mariposa	7	Do. preferred	2
Do. preferred	20	Fort Wayne	106¾
Adams Express	53	Chicago & Alton	102
Wells-Fargo Ex	112½	Terre Haute	5¾
American Ex	66	Do. preferred	18¾
U. S. Express	39¾	Chicago & Alton, pref	106
New York Central	106¾	Do. preferred	108¾
Erie	14¾	Ohio & Mississippi	13¾
Do. preferred	32¾	Delaware & Lack	135
Harlem	137½	Delaware & W. Rail	77¾
Do. pref	135	Missouri Pacific	20¾
Michigan Central	90	Atlantic & P. pref	7
Panama	128	Indiana Central	37
Lake Shore	84½	Burlington & Q	123
Illinois Central	89¾	Hannibal & St. Joe	11¾
Cleveland & Pitts	93	Central Pacific bonds	113¾
Northwestern	39¾	Union Pacific stock	85¾
Do. preferred	69½	Union Pac. bonds	105¾
C., C. & I. C	2¾	Do. land grants	103
N. J. Central	62¾	Do. sinking fund bds	95¾

GOVERNMENTS.

U.S. coupons, 1881	118½	10-40's, registered	117¾
5-20's, 1865	115¾	10-40's, coupons	117¾
5-20's, 1865, new	117¼	New 5's	117¾
5-20's, 1867	119¾	Currency, 6's	122½
5-20's, 1868	121		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	40¾	Virginia, new	37
Tennessee, new	40¾	Missouri 6's	107
Virginia, old	37¾		

LONDON, August 16, 5 P. M.—The market for silver is unsettled, and no quotations can be given. Council bills to the value of £2,150,000 were sold to-day at the rate of 4s 8¾d per rupee. Consols 96 7-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 105; do 1867, 109¾; do 1867, ex-coupon; new 5's, 109¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 96; Erie 12¾; Illinois 89.

PARIS, August 16.—Rentes 105 francs 40 centimes.

FRANKFORT, August 16.—United States bonds —New 5's 103¾.

OTTAWA, August 16.—Two banks in this city have suspended, causing a renewal of the financial crisis.

NEW ORLEANS, August 16.—Gold 111¾. Sight exchange on New York ¾ per cent. premium. Sterling 3¼5.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, August 16, 1876.

There were few important changes in the general aspect of trade matters to-day. The feeling on the whole was sluggish though improved in some respects from the extreme dullness of the early part of the month. Some activity was noted among the dry goods houses, although a portion of the apparent business was due to preparations for the fall trade just opening. Grain and produce were only moderately active at the best, and in some respects were decidedly stagnant without quotable alteration in values on any important staples. A moderate jobbing demand continued in provisions with prices rather weak, though quotations were not altered. Groceries are moving steadily, though not very freely, with sugars showing an upward tendency, while coffees are firm. Other lines of trade are steady and rather quiet.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce, in this city, since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,004	Apples, bbls	45
Corn, bus	1,200	Cheese, lbs	165
Wheat, bus	1,075	Butter, pkgs	23
Oats, bus	1,053	Lard, pkgs	157
Potatoes, bus	110	Bacon, tcs	107
Hay, bales	124		

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	Tl week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	8,164	6,284	14,448
Apples, bbls	337	45	382
Cheese, boxes	1,211	2,489	3,700
Corn, bus	9,935	7,199	17,160
Wheat, bus	7,570	9,180	16,750
Rye, bus	2,425	1,441	3,866
Oats, bus	19,616	12,183	31,799
Butter, kgs	1,020	1,400	2,420
Bacon, pcs	10,555	13,121	23,676
Bacon, boxes	881	1,234	2,115
Potatoes, bus	1,221	1,459	3,680
Hay, bales	950	78	1,031

The amount of grain received at the elevator from July 1st, 1875, to July 1st, 1876, was as follows:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	2,858,958	Oats	457,877
Corn	1,111,163	Barley	283,519
Rye	66,148		
Total			4,777,664

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Feed and Provisions.

GRAIN—The business continues rather sluggish, but is, on the whole, more active than for some time past, the volume of business being about two-thirds what it was two years ago. Wheat is steady with rather limited receipts, and a good demand for prime sound qualities, the new crop of winter being in fair request. We quote new winter at 1 10@1 15 for fair to prime and 1 17@1 20 for choice; old winters are rather nominal at $1 18@1 20 ¶ bushel to prime Indiana red white; $1 10@1 15 for Ohio and Pennsylvania. Corn is arriving in moderate volume and the demand is about even with the supply. Prices remain easy but quotably unchanged. We quote shelled at 57@58c for prime yellow Kansas; 54@56c for Ohio do; 53@56c for high mixed; 52@53c for low-mixed. Ear is quiet at 51@ 55c for prime yellow; 52@53c for mixed. Oats are coming in rather sparingly, and while the stock is sufficient for present requirements, it looks as though a scarcity might ensue in the near future unless receipts should increase. We note sheiled at 37@38c for prime yellow Kansas; 34@36c for Ohio do; 33@36c for high mixed; 32@33c for low-mixed. Ear is quiet at 34@ 35c for prime yellow; 32@33c for mixed. Oats are coming in rather sparingly, and while the stock is sufficient for present requirements, it looks as though a scarcity might ensue in the near future unless receipts should increase. We note sheiled at 37@38c for prime yellow Kansas; 34@36c for Ohio do; 33@36c for high mixed; 32@33c for low-mixed. Ear is quiet at 34@ 35c for prime white; 32@33c for mixed. Oats are quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley is dull and unchanged.

MILL FEED—The market is dull and weak. We quote bran at $11 00@12 00 ¶ ton; second-grade middlings at $13 00@14 00; fine middlings $15 00@ 16 00; chopped feed $20 00@21 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The supply is still in excess of the demand, and the market is dull and depressed. Choice and strictly sound fruit is held at firm quotations, but any inferior grades are cumbering the market for what they will bring. Prices are easy and unchanged at $1 25@1 50 ¶ bbl for choice; $1 00@1 25 for common.

BEANS—There is little or no demand and prices are entirely nominal at $2@2 25 per bushel.

BUTTER—Nothing especially new can be reported of the butter trade. The over-supply of poor to common grades, the result of the hot weather, is still the most prominent feature of the trade, and the consumption in this line is almost impossible to sell such consignments at any price. Strictly choice and fancy qualities are in steady demand and readily at full prices. We quote fancy creamery rolls, packed with ice, at 24@25c; choice solid packed do 22@ 23c; prime 18@19c. The New York market for butter is reported fairly active for choice lots. The *Bulletin* says: "The business has been rather more plenty than State, and if anything sold from grocers for export. First, the really fine and choice grades, which continued scarce and went out quickly when receivers had any to offer at from one to two good last-sale, 1 to 2c for choice tubs, the distribution covering a great many Eastern orders and a goodly proportion local trade. Next came grades suited to the foreign outlet, and the movement of these was fairly free, with some advance on rates. The milled and ordinary stock when put down to 16c had sold well to packers, but there appeared to be quite enough for the outlet. As a rule the policy of sellers on both the local and Western has been to continue on all full bids, as the belief in an ample interior supply is general, and there is an evident fear that it may suddenly commence to move forward freely."

CHEESE—The demand is steady and the market is moderately active at firm prices. Receipts are liberal, having been 2,489 boxes, or nearly 100,000 pounds the past week. We quote the jobbing prices for Ohio factory at 8@8½c for choice; 6@7½c for common to good. The *Bulletin* says of the New York market: "Cheese has been in a bad way again, the market proving more than usually unsettled all around. Early in the week all hands were in doubt, owing to the danger of a scarcity of freight room, but after this was removed business set in with greater freedom, and the position began to develop itself. It was found that a fair to fine orders were not at all fancy gilt-edge stock, such as would not be found in one out of a thousand factories, and the only thing that could show this high standard naturally had an advantage and obtained the very extreme rates of last week. Prime and choice, however, sold mostly at 9@9½c, and when an offering would not at once reach these figures, it was simply impossible to set any value on it, as buyers had things all their own way."

EGGS—No change of importance has taken place in the market for eggs, the demand being extremely light, and the receipts about the same. The market is extremely dull and nominal. We quote strictly fresh at 11@12c per dozen.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 50@60c.

TALLOW—There is a liberal amount of business was done in peaches and other fruits early in the day, but during the afternoon the market was rather dull, and some small lots were closed out very cheap. As a rule, however, the former range of values was maintained, though an easy tendency prevailed. We quote peaches at $1 25@1 50 for choice; 50c@$1 00 for poor to common. Plums were sold in some volume at $3 10@4 50 per bbl. Grapes ruled at $4 50@5 50 per box. Water melons were easy at $2 50@8 00 per hundred. Plums $1 25 @1 75 per box.

HONEY—There is a quiet and steady market with domestic ruling at 20@22c ¶ lb; new California 26c ¶ lb.

POTATOES—Dull and easy. We quote live chickens at 55@60c ¶ pair by the coop.

POTATOES—Business is still merely local in its character, and while receipts are comparatively in small volume, they are fully up to the current requirements of the market and prices are easy. We quote at $1 25@1 50 ¶ barrel for prime Early Rose; 50c@$1 00 for common. Sales in bulk were made at 30@40c ¶ bushel. Sweet potatoes are in moderate supply. We quote at $4 00@5 00 ¶ barrel for red; $5 50 for yellow; extra Jerseys $6 00.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is rather easy, under liberal receipts, at $2 30@2 75 per bushel. Clover seed is quiet with a light supply, and prices are firm at $9 00@10 00 per bushel.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 18 @20c ¶ gallon for prime country stock; 15c for best city makes.

VEGETABLES—There is a fair demand, and the market is steady. We quote as follows: Tomatoes, in bushel boxes, $1 50; onions $2 00 ¶ half bushel crates; $1 75@2 00 ¶ barrel; cucumbers $1 50 per bushel.

Provisions.

The market is rather easy with some weakness in the values of the leading staples in sympathy with the West. The general feeling seems to be that the stock of old meats, combined with the supply of hogs and corn for the new packing season, are in such volume as to favor low priced provisions. These calculations are of course largely conjectural, but hardly serve for a secure basis of operations. Prices are unchanged and the local demand is quite limited, chiefly to consumptive requirements. Receipts for the past week were rather below the average, having been 13,121 pieces and 393 tierces.

BACON—The market is easy. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 6¼c ¶ pound; short rib sides 11¾c; clear sides 12c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were easy at 10c ¶ lb for extra sugar-cured; canvassed, Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar-cured at 15c. Sugar-cured shoulders, canvassed, were steady at 10½c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 10½c. Beef tongues, ¶ dozen, are quoted at $6 50@7 00.

LARD—The market was unchanged. We quote refined lard in tierces 12¾c ¶ lb; in half barrels 13¾c ¶ lb; in buckets 13¾c ¶ lb; in 3-lb caddies 15c ¶ lb; in 5-lb caddies 14½c ¶ lb; in 5-lb pails 15¼c ¶ lb; in 5-lb pails 15c ¶ lb; in 6-lb pails 14½c ¶ lb.

LARD OIL—The market is weak and lower. We quote extra at 85@87c per gallon; No. 1 at 75@ 78c ¶ gallon; No. 2 at 65@68c; miners' oils white winter, 58c; yellow winter 55c.

MESS PORK—Showed a downward tendency, with light business at $20 00@20 50 ¶ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers', city rendered, 8½@9c ¶ lb; country do 7¾@8c ¶ lb.

Groceries.

The local trade among the wholesale houses in groceries presents few new features of especial interest, values generally being steady and the volume of business quite moderate. The most marked feature is the firmness in sugars, though no quotable advance has been made as yet. In New York the market has been very firm, with an advance in refining grades of ½c. A review of that market says: "The supply has been steadily reduced, and late in the week was 57,300 hhds, 41,200 hhds Melado, 8,100 bags and 5,000 hhds Melado, against 154,000 hhds, 51,700 boxes, 158,000 bags and 15,700 hhds Melado at the same time last year. The supply is also much smaller compared with that held at this time in 1874 and 1873. Importers having these facts in view, and taking the ground that prices for several years past have not been sufficiently remunerative, show a determination to push up prices to the highest that the market will stand. The increased consumption of refined sugar this year has also, of course, benefited holders of raw sugar very materially. There is not much business in the refined product being done now as a while ago, but there is nevertheless a steady, fair trade, and at an average rate of 1½c per pound for grades, and with standard "A" at 11½c, the market is quite firm. There has for the past week been little export business, the transactions being for the most part confined to the home trade. As regards the future of the raw sugar market, it may be stated that the prospects point to a further advance, as intimated. Stocks are comparatively light, and the demand good." Coffee is firm but unchanged. The week closed with a stock in New York of 84,300 bags, against 81,200 bags of 148,516 bags, against 81,200 bags at the same time last year and 115,673 bags at the same time in 1874. The latest count of the stock in second hands places it at 82,948 bags in New York, 41,886 bags in Baltimore, 3,926 in Philadelphia and 12,000 at New Orleans—a total of 138,723 bags. The statistical position is gradually becoming a more favorable one for holders, and, with a better inquiry to favor them, they are now making firm prices, especially for fair to prime, for ordinary coffee, and even this though dull is not quotably lower on the lines of staple groceries. There is little news of interest. Prices current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	22 c	Standard A	11¾c
Choice Rio	22 c	Standard B	11¼c
Prime Rio	20 c	Extra C	10¾c
Good Rio	20 c	Extra C—yel	10¼c
Ordinary Rio	19 c	C—yellow	10 c
Java	29@32 c	Granulated	12¾c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12¾c
Rio in papers	26 c	Crushed	12¾c
1 grades do	24@25c	Powdered	12 c
Rio, in bulk	21 @25c	Granulated	12 c
Java, in papers	30@32c	Confectioners' A	12¼c
Java, in bulk	32 c	Strly ch. N. O.	6 c
Teas.		Prime	32@36c
Young Hyson	25@81 00	Good	35@36c
Gunpowder	35@	*Syrups.*	
Imperial	30@	Ex. white drips	20@25c
Japan	25@	Sugar drips	20@25c
Oolong	25@	Lower grades	17@20c
Souchong	28@	*Molasses.*	
Rice.		Rio	75
Choice Carlina	6¼@7 c	Irish soap, ₱ box	4
Patna	7 @7¼c	S. S. Stan, ₱ box	5
Rangoon	6 c	Extra Stan, ₱ box	6
Louisian	6 c	Do. N. Y. City, ₱ box	9
Starch.	₱ lb	German mottled do	7
Pearl	3¾@4	Castile, ₱ box	9
Silver gloss	3¾c	*Soda.*	
Corn	7¾@10¼c	Bi-carb, in kegs	4½@5 c
Spices.		Bi-carb, in ½ pkgs	5 c
Cloves	45 c	Bi-carb, in 1 pkgs	6 c
Cassia	22 c	*Saleratus.*	
Cassia	37@38 c	Star, full wt	6 c
Nutmegs	80 c	Star, short wt	5 c
Pepper	18 c	Granulated	6 c
		Mould	10@12 c

FISH—A moderate business is done at revised quotations, as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	$25 00	Split Labrador herring	$ 00
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	Lake Pickerel	5 50
Extra No. 1 bay	18 00	Lake Herring	2 25
Extra No. 2 large	11 00	Georges cod	
No. 2 medium	10 00	fish, ₱ lb	6¼
Large No. 3 scaled	9 00	Pickled trout	7 50
No. 3 medium	8 50	Halibut, ₱ lb	15
Whitefish	5 25	No. 1 Herring	50
Lake Trout	5 50	Scaled herring	40

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a light trade. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, per box $4 00; Muscatels, new, $3 50; Valentias do $4 00; Valentias, new, 12c ₱ lb; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8½@9c. Figs 15c. Citron 25c. Prunes 6½@7c. Almonds—Languedoc 22c; do shelled 38c; Princess 22c; do shelled 38c. Filberts 15c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily Bibs, 14@15c. Smyrna figs 15c. Pecans 12c. Cocoanuts $4 00@5 00 ¶ hundred. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, $5 50. Oranges are dromr at $7 50 ₱ box. Currants 9@9½c.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is rather quiet, and prices are easy and slightly nominal. We quote green peas at $1 10@1 20 for standard; raspberries do $2 00; strawberries do $1 70; gooseberries do $1 70; pineapples do $2 00; blackberries do, at $1 50; peaches, 3 ₱ cans per dozen, $2 15@2 25; tomatoes do, $1 40.

Dry Goods.

Considerable briskness was perceptible among the dry goods jobbing houses to-day, though much of it may be only preparatory for the trade of the coming month. Still the approach of the fall season has stimulated trade to a noticeable extent, and the autumn business may be said to have opened in a fairly with a fair outlook for its growth into a marked activity. We note a considerable revision of prices in brown and bleached sheetings and prints. Cotton goods have been moderately active, although the demand has been somewhat irregular. Bleached shirtings have been in good request, and while the most popular grades have advanced 2½c, the best known makes have not been neglected. Heavy brown sheetings have continued quiet, but fancy styles are in steady demand. Cotton flannels continued active. Prints and ginghams are quite active. Woolen goods are moderately active with easy values and domestic makes. Prices current for the local dry goods jobbing trade are as follows:

BROWN SHEETINGS.			
Anchor A No. 1	8½	Nonantuck	8½
Penn Mill do	8	Newtucket	9
Eagle No. 1	9	Lacoma E	9
Western trade	7½	Lacoma F	8
Magnolia	9	Lacoma O	10
Avondale	9	Lacoma	8
Conestoga A	10	Lacoma	10
Conestoga	9	Waltham	9
Chippewa C	7½	Waltham, fine, 3-4	9
BLEACHED SHEETINGS.			
Cornmonwth O. 27	5½	Lonsdale	9
Suffolk L	7½	Lonsdale Cam	10
Marion	6	Lonsdale Long	9
Red Lark	7½	Bay Mill	9
Rochdale	9	Davol	9
Blackstone	9	Hamilton	9
White Rock	9	Waltham	9
Pocahontas	8	Pepperell	9
Hill	9	Pepperell	10
GINGHAMS.			
Lancaster	10	White	8
Glasgow	8	American	8
SHIRTING PRINTS.			
Harrelch chevlots	6½	Simpson's	5½
Cocheco	6	Sprague's	5½
Merrimac	6	American	5½
Anchor	6	Allen	5½
PRINTS.			
Conestoga fa'cy	7	Oriental fancy	7
Hamilton fancy	7	Cocheco fancy	7
Garner fancy	7	Harte	7
Amoskeag fancy	6½	Berlin solid	6
Richmond	6	Simpson's black	6
Merrimac	7	fast black	6
American fancy	7	mourning	6
Southbridge	6		
TICKING.			
Conestoga X	17	Queen Ellen	17
Conestoga A A	17½	Portsmouth	15
Conestoga C T A	15	Portsmouth	14
" gold m'l'k	13	Whittaker	12
" prem. A	14	Whittaker	14
MISCELLANEOUS.			
White carpet chain	7	Colored carp't ch'n	7
fine	8	fine	8
Cot n bat 16@12	2@16@18	Cotton twine	22

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, August 16.—The print market was very active and strong, with an upward tendency all day. Sales of print cloths 64c. Cotton goods in steady demand at unchanged prices. Ginghams more active. Dress goods and shawls in quiet demand. Delaines and styles of fancy cassimeres and worsted coatings in moderate request.

Petroleum.

August 16.—The strength of the petroleum market continued in full force to-day, and a material advance was established for crude and refined. The Eastern markets seem fully as strong as at the purchasing points, and the market closed quite firm.

CRUDE—The market opened quiet at closing quotations of last evening, $2 50 bid. During this morning the bidding became very strong and, with few sellers, prices advanced gradually to $2 55, when considerable oil changed hands, causing a temporary check. A couple of advices quoting the New York market advancing, a further rise took place to $2 57½ for United, and little parcels of the latter sold about United price and Conduit the same. Shipment is strong and Union delivery sold at $2 58; other lines $2 57½.

REFINED—The strength in refined continues in sympathy with crude and under the influence of the favorable Eastern advices, and an advance of about 5@6c was established to-day, and the market closed firm with a decided upward tendency. We quote standard white at 14¾@ 15c for five hundred and thousand barrels lots at works. New York rules at 18@c. Philadelphia is quoted at 18@c and Baltimore at 18c. Prompt delivery is quoted nominally at 17@18c.

OIL RANGER—There is a moderately active and firm market at $1 45@1 50 for city made; $1 30@1 35 for country do.

By Western Union Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, August 16.—The *Derrick* says: The market opened at $2 45 for United, then in consequence of encouraging reports from New York and nothing of an unfavorable nature from the wells, the market strengthened and advanced gradually throughout the day. At four o'clock $2 50 was freely bid for fresh certificates which was the highest point reached in the long time. During the afternoon, sales were made at $2 49½, which was the lowest point. Buyer the week was offered at $2 55 with no buyers. In the evening the market became somewhat weaker and gradually declined to $2 47½, at which it closed steady with that price freely bid. For shipment there was more inquiry and the price of all deliveries has advanced. At the close Union was held at $2 80, there having been sales at $2 77½. Other deliveries could be quoted at $2 75@2 77½. Sales and resales were 53,670 barrels.

NEW YORK, August 16, closing 15.—There is considerable inquiry from shippers and refiners for crude. Sales of 100,000 barrels at 18c, and 5,000 barrels high test at 19c. Crude in bulk is quoted at 16½@16¾c, and 14½@14¾c in shipping order; refined Ohio cases 22@22½c; the tic for city at. At Baltimore refined rules at 17¾@18c; at Philadelphia 17½@18c.

PARKERS, August 16.—Market firm; United $2 54@2 56¾; Union $2 47½@2 48¾. Condnit about the same as United; shipments 2,000 2 7b.

ROSSEVILLE, August 16.—Market firm at $2 62½@2 65.

TIDIOUTE, August 16.—Market very firm; held at $2 67½@2 70.

OIL CITY, August 16.—Market quiet and weak at $2 48¾ bid for United; immediate shipment dull at $2 70@2 75.

TITUSVILLE, August 16.—Market quiet and steady at $2 52½@2 65.

PHILADELPHIA, August 16.—Market very strong with no disposition to sell; crude 9½c; standard white 18½@18¾c; cases 20c.

NEW YORK, August 16.—Petroleum dull; crude 16¾@16¾c; refined 18½@18¾c; cases 22½ @23c; naphtha 12½c.

PHILADELPHIA, August 16.—Petroleum firmly held; refined 16¾@16¾c; crude in barrels, 13¾ @14c.

LONDON, August 16.—Refined petroleum 14@ 14½d.

LIVERPOOL, August 16.—Refined petroleum 14½d; side spirits 10½d.

ANTWERP, August 16.—Refined petroleum 37½ francs.

CLEVELAND, August 16.—Petroleum steady; standard white, 110 degrees test, 15@15½c.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Bbls.
Crude receipts A. V. R. R.	1,363
Refined shipments A. V. R. R.	3,259

Drugs and Chemicals.

DRUGS—The demand is rather slow, with few variations in quotations. The following revised list of quotations is furnished by HARTJE & EWING, wholesale druggists, Liberty street:

Acid.			
Acetic	₱ lb	12	@ 18
Citric	₱ lb	1 04	@ 1 10
Oxalic	₱ lb	17	@ 20
Sulphuric	₱ lb	2½	@ 4½
Tartaric	₱ lb	54	@ 59
Alcohol, gal	2 22	@ 2 35	
Iced.			
Cape	₱ lb	20	@ 22
Scoot	₱ lb	19	@ 20
Am Carb	₱ lb	19	@ 21
Aqua	₱ lb	10	@ 12
Ammonia	₱ lb	50	@ 60
Ashes.			
Soda	₱ lb	4	@ 5
Bal Copa	₱ lb	75	@ 85
Bay rum, gal	2 75	@ 4 00	
Bark.			

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 2, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., August 16, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hum	—WIND— Dir.	Force.	Weath
7 A. M.	29.994	68	84	N.	Light.	Smoky.
2 P. M.	29.942	87	52	W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M.	29.988	76	72	N.W.	Gentle	Cloudy

Mean barometer...29.978 Highest thermom .. 88
Mean thermom.... 76.7 Lowest thermom .. 67

Pittsburgh Female College.

Fall term opens September 7th. Address Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Beaver College

and Musical Institute: superior to any, less expensive than most. Opens September 12th.
R. T. TAYLOR,
Beaver, Pa.

The Methodist Episcopal ... up meeting will open ... hannon; the Methodist Episcopal ... abenville, another at Latrobe, and the colored camp meeting in Friendship Park. The Tarentum meeting has been consolidated with Camp Arnold, which commences next Wednesday.

Suits for Trespass.

George J. Pope yesterday entered two suits in the Common Pleas Court No. 1, one against Sheriff Fife and the other against Henry Burns and Adelia Burns, for damages for trespass *vi et armis*. The plaintiff kept a stationery store at No. 164 Wylie avenue, and he alleges that the defendants entered his establishment, took forcible possession and sold his goods. He demands one thousand dollars in each case.

Discharged.

Samuel Unger, charged by Mr. Oppenheimer with opening letters belonging to prosecutor, had a hearing before United States Commissioner McCandless yesterday. It was shown that the parties had been partners; had disagreed, and that the prosecutor had sent defendant word not to open letters, but that the latter had not received the notice. Furthermore, the defendant was unacquainted with the English language, and would not have been able to avail himself of the contents of the letters at any rate. In consequence of this testimony the Commissioner discharged Mr. Unger.

Cruelty to Animals.

Superintendent Street, of the Humane Society, reports to the meeting of the Executive Committee, twenty-three cases of complaint made at the office the past week, in fifteen of which relief was given by counsel, and eight being reckless cruelty, the offenders were prosecutged, convicted and fined. Many instances of cruelty to children continue to be reported at the office, but as the society has not yet assumed the authority to examine into cases of that nature, Mr. Street has, on his own responsibility, investigated a few aggravated cases. In each instance the offenders assured him that in future there would be no more cause of complaint if not prosecuted for past offenses.

Schwartz's Saunterings.

One Thomas Schwartz was sent ninety days to Claremont by Mayor Phillips, yesterday, after a series of adventures that would do credit to the champion mischiefmaker. On Tuesday he called at Taggart's undertaking establishment, represented that his father had died at No. 20 Sedgwick street, ordered a hearse and ten carriages to be sent there, and, procuring a horse and buggy, ostensibly for the purpose of visiting his brother, a South Side priest, drove off. The funeral cortege was duly sent around, but there was no corpse at No. 20, and the family who occupied the premises were in the first consternation at sight of the mournful equipages that drew up in front of their door. Schwartz, meanwhile, elaborated a huge drunk, got into police clutches, and was brought up with a round turn. The joke was considered so good that Mr. Taggart declined prosecuting.

Give the Young Man a Chance.

This from the Philadelphia *Times* of yesterday:

"Adam Rogers, Oscar Monroe and Charles Miller were up on a charge of attempted pocket-picking during the military parade last Thursday, and upon being arraigned, each of them entered a plea of not guilty. Miller claimed that he was a stranger in this city, and that he had been arrested in the company of the other men, whom he did not know. He was from Sharpsburg, Allegheny county, and he desired time to get his friends here before his trial was begun. The Judge granted him the request, and ordered that the trial of the other men should proceed, whereupon Monroe asked *for a continuance of his trial on a similar plea*, but the Judge declined to favor him. It was testified that the defendants were seen to jump off and on a passenger car together, and that finally Rogers, who is well known to the police, was caught in the act of sounding pockets. The jury convicted Rogers and Monroe. The Judge decided to allow the latter a motion for a new trial, and said that if he could show that he was a man of good character his sentence would be reconsidered. Rogers was sentenced to one year."

Journalistic.

Since Bishop Tuigg took charge of the Pittsburgh Diocese, the *Catholic Journal*, which had started with very fair auspices, has appeared to lack episcopal approbation. It has been decreased within a few days that the Bishop's objection arose from the fact that the *Journal* devoted a portion of its space (a small portion at that) to noticing the movements and operations of the various Catholic lay societies hereabouts, notably the Emeralds. The secret of his opposition to these organizations, which ramifies through several States, has not been explained, nor is it clear why a newspaper, otherwise orthodox and generally enterprising, should labor under episcopal displeasure, when every Catholic newspaper in the country of any note devotes considerable space to society news. The trouble was recently appealed by the conductors of the *Journal* to Archbishop Woods of Philadelphia, who has intimated that Bishop Tuigg's opposition should cease. It is claimed by the stockholders of our religious contemporary that as they publish nothing contrary to faith and morals, but have invested largely in the enterprise, much the same as in any other business, they should not encounter episcopal interference. Here the matter rests for the present. What further steps may be taken depends on the course of events.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Collier.

On motion of C. S. Fetterman, Esq., W. G. Lee was appointed Election Assessor of the Third district, Fifth ward, Allegheny, vice Walter Glass, deceased.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Wm. League to S. S. Friedly, James Hemphill and J. R. Hutchinson were appointed appraisers.

In the voluntary assignment of R. C. Snowden to J. P. Weddell, the final account of the assignee was confirmed absolutely, and A. S. Miller was directed to distribute the balance of the money in the hands of the assignee.

BASE BALL.

The Wallace and Brown clubs will play for the amateur championship of Western Pennsylvania on Saturday.

The Wheeling Standards are dated to meet the Allegheny club on September 4th and 9th.

An interesting game was played at Bellevue yesterday between the F. A. Myers, of Sewickley, and the T. M. Bayne, of Bellevue, on the grounds of the latter, which resulted in a victory for the Baynes by a score of 19 to 9.

The Our Boys and the Irwins, of the Thirty-sixth ward, played a match on the grounds of the latter, which resulted in a victory for the first-named club by a score of 19 to 3.

The Hill Boys, of Allegheny, have reorganized with the following members, and are again ready for business: J. Dunn, c.; W. Dodd, p.; W. McCombs, s. s.; F. Quinn, 1 b.; R. Speer, 2 b.; H. Miller, 3 b.; James Dickson, l. f.; John Dickson, c. f.; James McAleer, r. f.

On Tuesday the L. A. Dennison's defeated the Homewoods on the latter's grounds by a score of 15 to 14. The game was a brilliant one, and was witnessed by a large crowd of spectators.

CASUALTIES.

Yesterday's Chapter of Accidents.

A Pittsburgh boy named Brown, a boot black, while striving to get on the noon train at Steubenville yesterday, fell and had his leg mangled in a shocking manner.

Yesterday afternoon a boy named Thomas Feeley, aged nine years, whose parents reside on Boyd's Hill, while catching driftwood in the Monongahela, opposite Everson's mill, fell into the water, and before assistance reached him was drowned. At last accounts his body had not been recovered.

A brakeman named Burton, while coupling cars near Brinton, yesterday, missed his footing and fell with his right leg on the track. Before he could extricate himself the wheels of a truck passed over the member fracturing it in three places.

Life Insurance.

Before insuring your life, examine the merits of the Convertible Life Policy of the United States Life Insurance Company of New York, which presents features suited to all ages and conditions. Full particulars given by J. Palmer O'Neil, Manager, 66 Fifth avenue. MTh

INFANT MORTALITY IN SUMMER.

Its Cause and Cure—Proper Food for Infants—Bottle-Fed Babies—Mothers Responsible for Cholera Infantum—Pure Milk, Pure Water and Fresh Air.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Dr. Snively's report of deaths in this city during the month of July, just passed, deserves more than a passing notice.

From it we see that there were, during that month, a total mortality of 342. Of these 229, or sixty-four per cent., were children under five years of age.

This fearful mortality among children does not differ much from the mortality in former years.

During the months of July, August and September, 1874, out of a total mortality of 1069 in this city, 672, or 62.86 per cent., were children under five years of age.

During the corresponding months in 1875, the total number of deaths was 889. Of these 545 were children under five years of age, or 61.30 per cent. of the total mortality.

This terrible mortality among the innocent and helpless, among those who look to us for protection and care, should receive attention from every man and woman in this city. It should cause us all to pause and reflect, and to ask the questions: What are the causes of this fearful death-rate among children? And what can be done to prevent it?

Gastro-intestinal catarrh, which includes cholera infantum, and the summer complaint of children, is the most prolific of all causes of infant mortality.

This disease is caused by faulty alimentation. During the extreme heat of summer, when the vital powers of all are lowered, the digestive organs are in a feeble condition, and unless food in proper quantities and of proper quality is taken, it becomes a source of irritation, is not digested, causes gastro-intestinal catarrh, the symptoms of which are vomiting, diarrhœa, collapse, followed, if not relieved, by death.

THE PROPER FOOD FOR INFANTS.

The natural food of all animals which suckle their young is the milk drawn direct from the mother's breast. Among the inferior mammalia it is rare to find an animal which does not so nourish its young. Much as has been said, and written, and sung of the devotion of the human mother for her child; in this respect she suffers by comparison with inferior animals. And it is also a fact that the more civilized people become, the more common it is for women not to suckle their own offspring. The reasons for this are various. Thus, as in civilized society it is a disgrace for a woman to bring forth an illegitimate child, the consequence is, that to escape the shame many of the children so begotten are abandoned by their mothers. Again: many women, owing to feeble health, either inherited from feeble parents or brought upon themselves by the enervating habits of fashionable society, cannot suckle their own offspring. They would, perhaps, esteem it a great privilege to do so, but they have no milk in their breasts. There is still another large class of women who do not nourish their own young. They have health and strength, breasts full of nourishing milk, yet they refuse to give it to their own children.

The duty of suckling her young is too confining for the woman of fashion; it would keep her from the party or the ball. Neither can the advanced thinking woman descend to such an humble duty; nursing is not her sphere; her child must be brought up upon the bottle, for she is needed in the pulpit, the bar or at the forum.

It seems to me that if society fully understood how terrible the crime is to the bottle-fed baby during the hot weather, an effort might be made at reformation in this respect. And no woman with any moral sense would be willing to subject her offspring to such a risk.

Some idea of the great mortality among bottle-fed babies may be gathered from the following quotations:

Watterville, a recent author, says: "The average mortality in all France of foundlings in the hospitals is fifty (50) per cent. Quoting the first year," Bertillon remarks that sixteen thousand newly born babes are now annually sent out of Paris into the country to be nursed. Three thousand are cared for as cheaply as possible. Of these 3,000 half die in the first year. Of the remaining 13,000, who are better cared for, nearly one-third die in the same period.

The Bavarian, Dr. Jugel, represents things as even worse. He says "That mothers there in some of the districts, even among the lower class, hardly ever suckle their young. More than one-half of these children die within twelve months after birth."

Dr. Stephen Rodgers, of New York, says: (Med. Record, vol. 3, page 342), of "The Infant Hospital New York: "The mortality, according to the records, was never much less than eighty-five per cent., but excluding infants from time to time adopted, it is believed that not an infant survived the year 1865. In 1866 a separate hospital was established, the infants temporarily cared for, but the mortality continued about the same. In June, 1867, the wet nurse system was introduced and since then the improvement has been manifest."

These reports have been gathered principally from public institutions; and although the mortality among those waifs, is perhaps a little greater than among bottle-fed babies in private life, still the difference is not very great. I have not the figures upon which to base a calculation, but have no doubt but that even in private life fifty per cent. of all bottle-fed babies die during their first year.

Cannot something be done to prevent this wholesale slaughter of the innocents? It seems to me that society, which is so exacting in its mandates, and in a great measure responsible for this great evil, might do something. It is careful to expel from its ranks the poor girl, who for a single moment has yielded to the temptations of the seducer and has fallen; but for the woman who neglects her own infant, a being which she has brought into the world, permitting it to droop and die for want of the nourishment which she alone can give—for such a woman the fashionable world has no word of censure. But to the eye of Him who looketh upon the heart, can any one doubt but that the latter is more guilty than the former?

In the language of the author of the Ginx Baby: "Were I a woman—and it is the best thing I could wish to be this side of Heaven—I could imagine no greater ecstasy than to enfold with motherly arms my own flesh and blood while it drew from me a continuously pure fountain, the spring flow of life." Would that this view of the sentiments of our fashionable women. Then any woman who *could* not suckle her child would be an object of pity, and the woman who *could*, but did not, an object of contempt. And then one of the most prolific causes of infant mortality would be removed from civilized society.

THE NEXT BEST FOOD.

After the human milk the next best food for babies is the milk of the goat or cow. Notwithstanding what has been said of the superiority of human milk, many children are successfully raised upon other food.

Romulus and Remus, the founders of the Roman Empire, are said to have been suckled by a she wolf, a better mother than many a baby has in what is called civilized society. When human milk cannot be obtained we are forced to rely upon the milk of some other animal, and for this purpose we usually look to the goat or the cow; and, provided the milk is fresh, we have not seen any reason to prefer one more than the other. We read a great deal about adulterated milk, and in some cities a milk inspector is provided to analyze the milk, to see that it has not been tampered with. It is, perhaps, well enough to see that the citizens are not sold water, or chalk, for milk; but after a good deal of investigation we are satisfied that as a food for babies the milk is not much injured in this way. It is seldom adulterated with anything worse than water. The poorest milk, provided it was but to be fresh, is a better article of food for babies than anything else, except good milk. Nor have we discovered that "one cow's milk" is better than the mixed milk from many cows.

The great care should be to see that the milk is fresh when fed. During the hot weather milk soon becomes sour, and unless the greatest care be taken to obtain it fresh, and properly preserve it after it is obtained, the child will seldom get fresh milk. We have known a mother so careful of the milk which she gave to her baby, that before feeding it she would inquire carefully into all the antecedents of the cow from which it was obtained—its age, the age of its calf, how the cow calved for and upon what food it was fed. She even tested the milk every morning and evening with the lactometer. Yet this same woman was so careless of the milk after it came into her possession that her child often was fed upon milk which had commenced to turn sour.

Now if she had been careless about all other matters relating to the milk, excepting its sweetness, she would have done more for the health of her children.

During the hot weather of the summer, when the thermometer is in the vicinity of ninety, all animal and vegetable substances undergo rapid decomposition. Milk is no exception to this rule. For this reason all who can afford such a luxury should keep their own cow. It is hardly to be expected that milk which has been churned by being hauled over the cobble stones in carts for hours together, with the rays of the hot sun streaming upon the cans, can be fit food for any child. It is often sour before being delivered to the purchaser. Therefore, all who have the care of young children, who cannot keep a cow or goat, should see to it, as they value the lives of those committed to their care, that the milk is brought direct from the cow to their residences, and during the hottest weather two deliveries per day, that it be at once placed in a refrigerator of its own. A very convenient refrigerator can be made by placing a large lump of ice in the bottom of a common butter crock. In this way, and in this way only, can milk be kept sweet during the hot months of summer.

THE NECESSITY OF PROVIDING CHILDREN WITH WATER TO DRINK.

Another cause of the great mortality among children is the neglect to provide them with cold water to drink.

This, especially during the hot weather of summer, is the source of more deaths of young infants than all other causes combined.

The explanation is simple. The little ones during the hot weather perspire freely. This would be the case if they were entirely naked, but as is too often the case they are kept sweltering under clothing or blankets. The water which they lose by perspiration causes them to be very thirsty, they require water. If no water is offered they will drink freely of any fluid which is offered to them. The fluid which is offered is usually milk, often milk which has become sour by the extreme heat. The child is thirsty, but not hungry, but not getting the water, which it does want, it drinks the milk, which it does not want.

The consequence is, the child's stomach becomes overloaded with food which it has not the power to digest. This food, instead of nourishing, is a source of irritation to the child's stomach and bowels; causes vomiting, purging, cholera infantum and death.

Children to whom no water is offered in hot weather are like men cast away at sea with no fresh water to drink to cool their parched tongues and quench the tormenting thirst. These men will drink of the salt sea water, and it is said that they go mad with the distressing thirst which they have thereby increased.

The salt water which these poor shipwrecked men are tempted to drink, is hardly more fatal to them than is the sour milk which is often the only fluid offered to the thirsty child.

Water is the *sine qua non* in the management of children during the hot weather of summer. Even children at the mother's breast should often be offered water. Used to children reared upon the bottle it is indispensable. It is their life. It quenches thirst, supplies the place of the water lost by transpiration, keeps up the perspiration which is necessary for maintaining the proper temperature of the body, and makes the little one comparatively comfortable. It will do all and it will do more: For if the child's thirst was always appeased it would refuse food when not hungry, and would never drink milk when the milk was sour. The consequence would be that it would only take milk when the milk was sweet, and in quantities which it would be able to digest.

Stephen Rodgers, M. D., of New York, in a late article says: "I am ready to stake my reputation as an observer, student of nature and practitioner upon the declaration that there is no support in physiology, in pathology nor in practice for the popular and extensive professional idea that water to satisfy thirst can do any infant harm. The idea that it disturbs the stomach, that it weakens that organ and prevents digestion, no matter when given, is all claptrap without a shadow of foundation in truth. This is a very mild term to use relating to these fostered ideas, if we take into account the untold misery and even mortality they annually produce in the diseases of the *prima via* of infants."

Although these are the sentiments of our most intelligent physicians they are far from being in the minds of the people. There is a prejudice in the minds of many people against giving infants cold water to drink, as great and about as sensible as that which existed not many years ago against the use of cold water by patients suffering with fever.

Come with me, and I will show you a picture, the like of which is seen daily by every physician who has any practice among the poor in our large cities. It is the month of August. The thermometer ranges between 80 and 90. In a narrow street is the home of a poor man; it consists of two rooms. This man cannot keep a servant girl, and his wife is doing down kitchen work and watching the baby at the same time. There is a cooking stove in the room leading the kitchen to a furnace heat, a table upon which are the unwashed dishes of the previous meal; a few chairs standing against the walls and looking-glass hanging. The curtained window is the crib in which lies the baby sweltering under a blanket. The doctor has just called to see this child which he has been attending a week. Its eyes are sunken in their sockets; its nose is pinched; its skin is wrinkled; its eyes are half closed and glassy, and the flies crawl unmolested over its face.

"Well ma'am, how is your child to-day?" is the question asked by the doctor.

"Oh! Doctor, I don't think he will ever do any good just vomiting and purging all the time since you left yesterday," is the reply.

"How you offered the baby any water to-day?" is the next question put by the doctor.

"No, doctor. Mrs. Maginnis was in and said it would not agree with him; its stomach was too delicate and it would make him vomit the more."

"Does he take his food?" is the next question.

"Yes, doctor; but it is no sooner down than it is up again."

"Let me see what you are feeding your child!"

Here the child's bottle containing milk is searched from out the mass of unwashed dishes upon the table, where it has been lying with the direct rays of the sun streaming upon it and, of course, its contents are found to be sour.

Here the doctor, either disgusted that his directions have been entirely disregarded, bids the woman good day and abandons the child to its inevitable fate, or, if he is an unusually patient man, as he should be to do so, he delivers the same lecture to the woman which he has given every day for a week about the necessity of giving the child water to drink, keeping the milk fresh and sweet; tells her to take the thick blanket off the child and carry it out into the pure air.

He returns again to see it, the next day, and finds that the milk which the woman is feeding her child is still sour, the child is still sweltering under the blanket, it has had no water to drink, and the child is dying. This is no fancy sketch; similar cases can be seen any day during the hot weather among the poor in our large cities.

Nor is this error in giving children cold water to drink confined to the poor. It exists also among many who delight in calling themselves our educated classes.

Rich people, who would not for creation around to find some medicine or food upon which their infant could subsist, who would fly with it to the sea shore, or the mountains, or the ends of the earth, if it was the cholera infantum with which the child is threatened, will not give the little one all the cold water it wants, even after it has been ordered by their doctor.

It is always so. The most valuable of God's gifts to man are the most plentiful. Pure water is within the reach of all, yet children die every summer by the thousands simply because parents do not offer it to their little ones.

When their children have vomiting and diarrhœa during the heat of summer from overloaded stomachs, instead of withholding all food and giving nothing but pure water until the stomach has regained its tone, they are usually satisfied until they have tried in succession all the vile compounds, both of food and medicine, which are to be found upon the druggist's shelves.

Is it any wonder that the mortality among children continues so great?

It is time now as in the days of Naaman the leper and the Prophet Elisha.

When Naaman was told by the Prophet to "Go and wash in Jordan seven times and his flesh would come to him and he would be clean," he was very angry, and answered: "Are not Abana and Pharpar rivers of Damascus better than all the waters of Isreal? May I not wash in these and be clean?" For this speech Naaman's servant reproved him by saying: "My father, if the Prophet had bid thee do some great thing would'st thou not have done it? How much rather then when he said unto thee wash and be clean?

It would not underrate the value of medicines when properly prescribed by a scientific physician, but no remedies can be of any avail unless the proper hygienic conditions are complied with. Give the little ones all the pure water, pure air and pure milk they require, and infant mortality will be reduced more than one-half, and there will be little need of the physician.

J. B. MURDOCH, M. D.

CENTER AVENUE, August 7, 1876.

IN SEARCH OF A MURDERER.

The Perpetrator of the New Castle Homicide Supposed to Be In this City.

J. J. Cook, Chief of Police of New Castle, arrived in the city yesterday, in search of information in regard to the whereabouts of John Armstrong, the person charged with murdering the peddler, John Stanley, whose body was found in a state of decomposition, in a ten pin alley on last Saturday at New Castle. The Commissioners of Lawrence county have offered a reward of $200 for his apprehension and conviction.

John Armstrong is a thirty-five years old, a Canadian, brown hair and short whiskers, no moustache, is about five feet six or seven inches high, a little round shouldered, weighs about 150 pounds. Wore barred red flannel shirt. Scotch mixed suit, black, stiff rimmed, low crowned hat.

Chief Cook says Mr. Frazer, Street Commissioner of New Castle, who formerly employed Armstrong and knows him well, was in the city on Monday, and in passing through the Diamond market he noticed Armstrong sitting on the east side of the market building in the Diamond. He did not speak to him, however, and returning to New Castle reported to Chief Cook without delay. Armstrong was chased away from New Castle about two years ago, for illegal liquor selling. He is represented as being a very bad man.

IMPOSTORS.

Frauds Practiced on Public Charity.

An old man, formerly maintained by the Little Sisters of the Poor, has been in the habit recently of begging ostensibly for the Home, but it appears he appropriated the fruits of his mendicancy to his own uses. The other day he borrowed a monkey wrench from the Crawford Manufacturing Company, representing himself as the driver of the Little Sisters' familiar wagon, but failed to return the tool. This is but a specimen of his tricks. The Little Sisters, who invariably appeal in person to the charity of the public, and who do an immeasurable amount of good in this unobtrusive way, are deeply concerned that they should thus be misrepresented, and they caution the public against the aforesaid individual.

We have received the following communication, which explains itself:

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The attention of the citizens of Pittsburgh is called to a person by the name of Mrs. Williams, going from door to door asking assistance for Catherine Carey. This Mrs. Williams is a fraud, and will be dealt with accordingly if caught.

G. L. BRAUN,
Secretary G. of P.

HABEAS CORPUS DAY.

Four More Discharges From the Work House.

Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Collier yesterday heard the four *habeas corpus* cases previously referred to. The imprisoned parties were Emma Twitcher, Lizzie Connors, Barney Black and James Rodgers. They had all been committed to the Work House for six months for vagrancy by Mayor McCarthy. The two women were arrested in a house of ill-repute and committed on the ground that they had no *legitimate* means of support, testimony to this effect having been given before the Mayor. The commitments did not set forth the acts of Assembly under which they had been convicted, and as there is no act which authorizes the committal of a person for vagrancy, because that person may not have a *legitimate* means of support, these two women were discharged, the Court being unanimously of opinion that although they might have been punished for some other offence, they could not be held as vagrants.

The other two cases were different. Clark had been arrested in DeRoy's pawn shop, on Smithfield street, with a watch in his hand, which he was attempting to pawn. He had been seen in the company of three thieves whom the police were looking for, and who were then arrested and sent to Chicago on a requisition. Clark admitted that he had got the watch from the thieves, but that he was from the West, but was unable, in the opinion of the Mayor, to give a reasonable account of himself, and having no visible means of support, was committed for vagrancy. It was contended in this case that the commitment was defective, inasmuch as it appeared that he had been fined, and in default of payment of fine and costs, had been committed, whereas he should have been committed at once. The Court, in deciding this case, made no reference to the alleged defective commitment, but merely put the discharge on the ground that the evidence did not justify a conviction for vagrancy. The parties may have been suspicious characters, but that did not make them vagrants.

James Rogers' case was somewhat similar, he having come from the West, having no visible means of support, and being unable to give a reasonable account of himself. From inquiries which he made in the city, he was thought to have some connection with persons known to be thieves. The Court thought that the evidence did not justify a conviction for vagrancy here.

Upon the announcement of the decision of the Court, Mr. Coyle applied for writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* on behalf of another individual in the Workhouse. He had been committed for disorderly conduct. The facts, as Mr. Coyle stated them to be, were that the prisoner had been noisy and boisterous, and had been speaking disrespectfully to some woman, when an officer cautioned him to behave himself, whereupon he blackguarded him and put in his face. Upon this he said he had better stay in the Workhouse, and Mr. Coyle withdrew his application.

A hearing was also had in the case of the Commonwealth *ex rel.* Mary Murray *vs.* Margaret Devlin and Neil Devlin. The respondents are the grandmother and uncle of Joseph Murray, a young man seventeen or eighteen years of age, and a son of the petitioner. It appeared that the parties were all from Scotland, that the respondents, on leaving for this country, had taken the boy out of the poor house and brought him along, and that the boy himself preferred to stay with the respondents. The Court remanded him into their custody.

THE LOCAL POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

The Democratic county Executive Committee met yesterday morning and spent several hours in selecting a chairman and Secretaries. James K. Polk Duff was elected Chairman and W. E. Giles and A. Fitzpatrick secretaries.

FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

A permanent organization of the Hayes and Wheeler club was effected Tuesday evening, at the Soho public school building, Fourteenth ward, by electing Dr. B. C. Christy President, M. W. Mead Secretary, and H. H. McCormick Treasurer. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, some seventeen names being added to the list of the marching club. Rev. Mr. Frazier, W. C. Moreland, Esq., and Hon. H. H. McCormick entertained the meeting with inspiring and patriotic speeches, giving assurance of a large majority for Hayes and Wheeler. Captain L. T. Brown was elected Captain of the marching club, Robert McAdams First Lieutenant and Oscar Tanner Second Lieutenant.

MANSFIELD VALLEY REPUBLICANS.

At a meeting of the citizens of Chartiers and Mansfield boroughs, held Monday evening, a club was formed to be known as Company A, Hayes and Wheeler Marching Club of Mansfield Valley.

Dr. W. C. Parker was called to the chair and John McCready was chosen Secretary.

The following officers were elected: Captain, A. J. McQuitty; First Lieutenant, J. Charles Bedell; Second Lieutenant, James Carnahan; Third Lieutenant, John Pike; Orderly Sergeant, William Miller.

The Republicans of the Thirty-second ward held a preliminary meeting on Saturday evening and will meet again next Saturday evening to perfect the organization of a Hayes and Wheeler club.

The Naturalization Commissioner, Charles Jeremy Chairman, will meet this afternoon at two o'clock at headquarters.

The *Telegraph* of yesterday says: Last evening an effort was made to raise a Tilden and Hendricks pole on Penn avenue, East End, but the first effort failed. Again those present tried to erect the pole, but again it fell, the time breaking in the effort. There are scarcely enough Democrats in this section to successfully raise a pole, and next November they will have so few votes to lead them into battle that they have overestimated the poll of their party.

The Republicans of the Seventh ward will meet at the Franklin street school house on Friday evening, to perfect the organization of a Hayes and Wheeler Marching Club.

The Eleventh ward Hayes and Wheeler Marching Club met at the school house last evening, when the new uniforms were distributed. The club is "now ready for business," and it is said that they will make an appearance second to none in the city.

The Second ward Republicans meet again this evening at the school house, to perfect their organization.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE rush over the Pennsylvania Railroad each ward continues heavy.

VIRGIN alley is being repaved from Smithfield street to Cherry alley.

POSTMASTER MYLER has located two letter boxes for the accommodation of exhibitors in the Exposition.

SAMUEL G. CLARK yesterday entered suit for damages for false arrest against Anderson Couch. Capias issued.

WM. Hill not Health Inspector Hoch investigate the Fort Wayne Federal street depot? The nuisance is intolerable.

REV. DR. WILSON and Lowrie, of the Allegheny Theological Seminary, preached in Philadelphia the last two Sabbaths.

New machinery is being added to the Claremont barrel works, whereby the capacity will be increased from 800 to 1,000 barrels per day.

At the late Washington College commencement the degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Prof. George T. McCord, of this city.

A MEETING of South Siders will be held at Schmidt's, on Twelfth street, to-morrow evening, to arrange for a grand barbecue at Castle Shannon.

THE Coroner's jury yesterday in the case of samuel B. Kinney, who dropped dead on Tuesday in Bollman & Garrison's foundry, found a verdict of death from heart disease.

THE cost of putting down an oil well has decreased from an average of $7,000, a few years ago, to $5,000. The *Derrick* thinks that the cost of engines has not been proportionately decreased.

ON Tuesday evening a little son of Wm. McFadden, coal dealer on Anderson street, Allegheny, fell through the trestle work in the coal yard and struck upon his head, sustaining serious injuries.

A SEVEN year old son of Patrick McCabe, a contractor residing on Thirty-third street, walked out of a window in his sleep the other night and fell to the ground below, breaking one of his arms. Dr. Hanna is attending him.

W. A. ALLEN, Esq., of Sewickley Allen, Argyle, took second prize in a three-legged race in the Scotch games, at Philadelphia, on Monday. J. McIntosh won the first race of 150 yards against eighteen competitors. Time, 10½ seconds.

THE item in Monday's COMMERCIAL announcing that domestic infelicity had impelled Mrs. Parks, of Conemaugh, Cambria county, to attempt her life is denied by the lady. She had been suffering from a painful illness for several days, and this it was that disturbed her mind. Her condition is much improved.

AN inquest was also held yesterday on the remains of Hokenna, aged seventy, who died during the previous night at his residence 267 Second avenue, from the effects of the heat upon inebriated constitution. The jury's verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

THE Grand Sire James B. Nicholson, of Philadelphia, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, I. O. O. F., was in the city on business pertaining to the order, *en route* to Washington, Pa., where he lectures on Odd Fellowship this evening. He will lecture before Mechanics' Lodge No. 9, in this city on Saturday evening.

THE *Telegraph* of yesterday says: Last evening Mr. Sproul was engaged in providing for his patrons in this respect, and we are sure he will please them fully. The ten pin alley is being fitted up in elegantly fitted up public resort is being displaced, and by Saturday noon next a cool and handsomely fitted room will take its place, where, gathered round the tables, the lovers of good beer and wine may enjoy themselves. This new summer resort promises to be an attraction, as no effort on the part of the proprietor will be spared. Music will be furnished every evening, while lady waiters will be in attendance. Under the charge of Mr. Sproul it will be properly conducted.

Beautiful Club Uniforms.

Messrs. R. H. Palmer & Co., No. 151 Wood street, are now extensively engaged in the manufacture of uniforms for marching and glee clubs, and are prepared to furnish capes, caps and all other paraphernalia, of any pattern or design, at the shortest notice. Any clubs in want will find here, parties can order whatever suits their taste. The new uniforms for the Eleventh ward Club, of this city, samples of which were exhibited yesterday in the show window, attracted much attention. The capes and caps for the line are black, with a gold band at the bottom. The cape is provided with a collar, upon which is the inscription "Eleventh Ward." Below the collar is an eagle in gold, with a streamer, and the motto "Hayes and Wheeler" printed in gold letters across the cape. The cape for the officers is the Raglan style, the portion over the arm being white. The uniform for the Eleventh ward Glee Club consists of white capes and caps, of the pattern above described. A canvas legging completes the outfit, which is certainly very beautiful and attractive. Those wishing to order should call and examine the samples on exhibition.

PITTSBURGH, PA., August 16, 1876.

It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to that of many others in reference to the far-seeing glasses furnished to his customers by Mr. Kornblum, and can from personal experience recommend his judgment and skill in selecting such as are best adapted to the wants of each.

Very respectfully,
GEO. S. SWARTZ,
General Agent, 56 Fifth avenue.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Centennial Visitors

desiring first-class accommodations at moderate rates should stop at the Bingham House, corner Eleventh and Market streets, Philadelphia. Terms, $3 50 per day. One week or longer, $3 per day. Curtis Davis, proprietor.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

Cotton.

CHARLESTON, August 16.—Market quiet; middling 11⅜@11⅝c. Mobile—Market firm; middling 11⅜c. Savannah—Market steady; middling 11⅜c. Galveston—Low grades strong; middling 11¾c.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

MEMPHIS, August 16.—River rose 1 inch; now stands 14 feet 2 inches. Weather clear; maximum thermometer 94. Departed—Schenck, New Orleans.

OIL CITY, PA., August 16.—River 2¼ inches and stationary. Weather cloudy and warm.

NASHVILLE, August 16.—River falling; 5 feet on shoals.

CAIRO, August 16.—Arrived—Helena, St. Louis; Southern Belle, Louisville. Departed—Memphis, Arlington, New Orleans; Parker, Memphis. River 16 feet 3 inches and rising. Weather cloudy; mercury 86.

EVANSVILLE, August 16.—Weather cloudy with light rain to-night; mercury 75 to 90. River 8 1-10 feet and falling. Down—D. Van Buskirk and Fawn. Up—Maggie Smith and Idlewild. Little business.

CINCINNATI, August 16.—River 14 feet 2 inches and rising. Weather cloudy, warm and threatening. Arrived—Laura Davis, St. Louis. Departed—David Linton, Pittsburgh. Passed down—Fontenelle, Pittsburgh to St. Louis.

LOUISVILLE, August 16.—River falling with 5 feet 6 inches in canal. Weather cloudy and warm. Arrived—Sandy; Cincinnati; Glasgow, Evansville. Departed—Glasgow, Cincinnati.

ST. LOUIS, August 16.—Arrived—Northwestern, Keokuk; Lady Lee, Peoria; Kanawha, Ohio river; Ste. Genevieve, Vicksburg. Departed—Northwestern, Keokuk; Lady Lee, Peoria. The river has fallen 6 inches. Weather hot; heavy rain this afternoon.

VICKSBURG, August 16.—Weather warm and cloudy. River fell 8 inches. Arrived—John B. Maude.

NEW ORLEANS, August 16.—Arrived—Cherokee, Ohio river. Departed—Shannon, Ohio river; City of Alton, St. Louis; Fleta, Arkansas river. Weather clear and warm.

LITTLE ROCK, August 16.—Weather hot, 91 degrees. River falling with 4 feet 7 inches in the channel. Departed—Ella Hughes, Fort Smith.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,
FIREARMS
AND
AMMUNITION,
Of every description, at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Price Lists free.
J. H. JOHNSTON,
285 LIBERTY STREET.

European Steamship Arrivals Reported Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Consul Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the American line steamer City of Limerick, at Philadelphia; Anchor line steamer Bolivia, at at New York; National line steamer Canada, at New York; Anchor line steamer California, at Moville; Bremen line steamer Mosel, at Southampton.

THE LATE JAMES THOMSON.

Sketch of a Pioneer Manufacturer.

A few days ago we recorded the death of Mr. James Thomson, one of our oldest and most enterprising citizens, and a pioneer in the manufacturing business here. He was one of the few remaining persons who could recount the history of our city, almost from the beginning, since he had seen it grow from a small community of some five thousand persons, to a great city, with its manifold products crowding the markets of half the continent. By his skill, his industry and his enterprise, he contributed in no small degree to the development of those branches of trade which has made Pittsburgh renowned as a manufacturing center.

James Thomson was of Scotch descent, his grandfather, Alexander Thomson, of Glasgow, having settled in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1771, in that part subsequently erected into Franklin county. There was a large family of children, and some of them, with their descendants, became eminent in civil and political life. The subject of this sketch was the son of Archibald Thomson, and was born in Franklin county, in December, 1790. In 1812, at the age of twenty-two, he came West and settled in Pittsburgh, where he has ever since resided. He subsequently married a daughter of William Watson, a native of this city. From 1812 to 1825 he carried on the watch-making and jewelry business on Market street, and was succeeded by W. W. Wallace. He soon after entered into partnership with Samuel Stackhouse, and engaged in the business of engine building, which they carried on under the name of Stackhouse & Thomson, on Short street, until the dissolution of the firm, in 1839 or 1840. Being out of business, Mr. Thomson was induced, by a number of his fellow citizens, to become a candidate for the Mayor, a position to which he was elected by the people, and filled during the year 1841—the official term being limited to one year. After the expiration of his